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Airbus Role In Superjet? **Boeing Says**

No Such Deal U.S. Firm Insists Talks Are Just With Germany, Rival Says Otherwise

By Barry James

itional Herald Tribune PARIS - In a bizarre twist in the rivalry between the world's two largest aircraft manufacturers, Europe's Airbus consortium insisted Wednesday that it had agreed to study building a superjumbo jet with the Boeing Co. while Boeing denied it.

Boeing said instead that it is close to agreement only with Airbus's German partner. Some industry analysts accused Bosing of trying to drive a wedge in the four-nation Air-bus partnership, although a spokesman for the U.S. company denied this.

Jean Pierson, managing director of Airbus Industrie, said the consortium was close to signing an agreement with its arch-rival to study the feasibility of building a superjumbo jet carrying more than 600 passengers.

A Boeing spokesman said of Mr. Pierson's statement, bowever: "We see it rather different-

The company said in a statement that it "bas been holding discussions with several companies about jointly studying the feasibility of developing a large aircraft. These companies mchide Deutsche Aerospace, British Aerospace

and our long-term suppliers in Japan.
"However, the only company we have exchanged substantive proposals with has been Deutsche Aerospace. We have no intention of breaking up the Airbus consortium and we expect to continue competing vigorously with Airbus in every existing segment of the worldwide airplane market."

In Tokyo, officials of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Kawazaki Heavy Industries said they had been contacted by Boeing.

Mr. Pierson denied Boeing's version at a news conference here. "There are no parallel negotiations going

on," be said. "There is no betrayal by any of our

"There are no cracks in Airbus," Mr. Pierson Officials said Mr. Pierson had personally

been conducting negotiations with Boeing, to-gether with Jörgen Schremp, the head of Deutsche Aerospace.
Asked why a Boeing vice president, John Hayhurst, had spoken only of Dentsche Aerospace and had not mentioned Airbus in an-

nouncing the discussions on Tuesday, Mr. Pier-"Either he does not remember me, which is

impolite. Or he has a short memory, which means he should not be project manager. Or he's baving second thoughts. I think it's the Asked if Bocing was aware of Mr. Pierson's

remarks when it made its statement on Wednesday, a spokesman, Christopher Villiers, replied: We have seen his remarks and our response is that we have spoken to several companies but that the only company with which we have exchanged substantive proposals is Deutsche

Aerospace." There was no immediate comment from the German manufacturer, which is a division of

the Daimler-Benz AG conglomerate. Mr. Villiers added that Boeing "is leaving the door open for other parties to join in any potential studies, but at the moment our primary negotiations have been with Deutsche Aero-

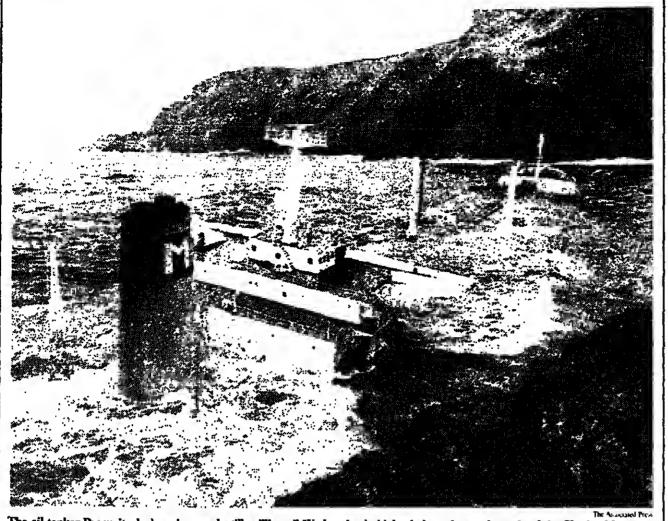
"We have been talking with them on a very broad range, looking at requirements for an aircraft capable of carrying between 550 and 800 passengers. In our studies we would like to narrow that band down."

He said that Boeing and Deutsche Aerospace would study requirements for a completely new aircraft. At the same time, he said Boeing would continue research into a stretched version of its 747 jet, which has a long-range capacity of more

than 400 seats. Both Boeing and Airbus concur that there is only a limited market for a superjumbo, and that the development costs of such a plane would be exceedingly high, probably at least around \$10 billion.

"We don't know how big it would be, what it would look like or how far it would fly." an Airbus spokesman said. The Toulouse-based manufacturer has been looking into the possibility of baving a broad oval-shaped fusciage that would contribute to the aircraft's lift. The spokesman said it would probably be at

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The oil tanker Braer, its decks submerged, still spilling oil Wednesday in high winds at the southern tip of the Shetland Islands.

Planes Fight Spill Amid Worry on Hull

By Richard W. Stevenson New York Times Service

SUMBURGH, Shetland Islands - The disabled tanker that was swept onto the rocks here spewed oil into the storm-whipped waters of the North Sea on Wednesday, fouling miles of the south coast of the Shedand Islands, as officials scrambled to contain what they said could be a major environmental disaster.

Thirty-six hours after losing power and being pushed aground by strong winds and tides, the tanker, the Braer, remained in one piece late Wednesday as it sat wedged against a 75-foot (22-meter) cliff, listing sharply, its stern virtually submerged.

But oil gushed out continuously as waves battered the ship. And officials said they feared that another fierce storm, expected to move

through the area Wednesday night, could bring beavy seas that would break the vessel apart, dumping the remainder of the oil into the

The authorities said they had no good estimate of how much of the approximately 600,000 barrels of oil on board had been spilled. But it

Dizzy Gillespie Is Dead at 75,

Trumpeter Was Bebop Pioneer

was clear, they said, that substantial amounts of oil remained within the 20-year-old, single-hulled tanker.

The slick in the water "is still a threat," said David Bedborough, who is beading the operations of the British Transport Ministry's Marine Pollution Control Unit on the scene. "But I'm more con-

cerned about the oil that may still be on board the vessel." As darkness fell Wednesday afternoon, the oil had spread across from 5 to 7 miles (8 to 11 kilometers) of coastline, checked and dispersed somewhat by the onshore winds and roiling seas.

Six British government aircraft flew almost constantly over the inlet near Garth's Ness where the oil was heaviest, spraying a mixture of detergents and chemicals designed to break up the oil and allow it to disperse more easily. But the stormy weather prevented cleanup crews from placing booms around the oil slick or from using skimmers to suck up the oil on the surface.

A salvage crew tried to reach the Braer to assess its condition and

See SPILL, Page 2

Ultimatum to Iraq Allows 48 Hours to Remove Missiles Aimed at Air Patrols

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York - The United States and its allies on Wednesday gave Baghdad an ultimatum demanding withdrawal within 48 hours of anni-aircraft missiles from a no-flight zone over southern Iraq, diplomats

The ultimatum, drafted by the United States, Britain, France and Russia at a meeting at France's UN mission, was handed to Iraq's UN representative. Nizar Hamdoon, Wednesday

traq is accused of moving the missiles to the edge of the air-exclusion zone, which was estab-lished below the 32d parallel in southern Iraq after the Gnif War to protect rebel Shiite Mus-

Earlier, in Washington, Richard A. Boucher, the State Department spokesman, said, "There is agreement on the need for Iraq to comply fully with the UN resolutions and the 'no-fly zone," Accusing Iraq of trying to intimidate American pilots, he said, "We are ensuring that the leading on left is no doubt about the irrespondent. the Iraqis are left in no doubt about the imporrance of strict adherence to the terms of the 'no-

fly zone." In Little Rock, Arkansas, a spokesman for Bill Clinton said the president-elect supported President George Bush's hard line against the positioning of the Iraqi missiles.

"The president-elect joins President Bush in saying that we will tolerate no violation" of any UN resolution by the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, said the spokesman, George Stephan-

Mr. Stephanopoulos added that Mr. Clinton's nominee for national security adviser, Anthony Lake, had been in contact with the man he would replace. Brent Scowcroft.

The Iraqi defense minister, Lieutenant General Hussein Kamel Hassan, was quoted in Baghdad in the governing Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party newspaper Ath Thawra as saying that the army had recovered from its losses in the Gulf War and was "ready to liberate" the north and the south of Iraqi territory.

General Hassan said the army had recovered its strength after a training and reconstruction program completed at the end of last year.
(AP, AFP)

Michael R. Gordon of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Providing new details about the deployment of the missiles, U.S. officials said that Iraq had begun moving the missile hatteries before the downing on Dec. 27 of an Iraqi MiG-25 that was violating the exclusion zone. According to classified intelligence reports, the surface-to-air missile batteries were deployed soutb of the 32d parallel on Sunday, southeast of the Al Jarrah

The next day, Iraqi aircraft made at least three incursions into southern Iraq, flying di-rectly over the area protected by the Iraqi

Some officials believe that the Iraqi plan is to use their planes to lure the Americans into range of the surface-to-air-missiles so that Baghdad can avenge the downing of the Iraqi MiG. Other officials believe the plan is to use the missiles to protect the Iraqi planes that are violating the air-exclusion zone and, thus. thumb its nose at the West.

But whatever Baghdad's motive, Washington wants Iraq to remove the missiles. In the Gulf War, almost all of the U.S. air loses were from anti-aircraft artillery and surface-to-air mis-

Even though the Iragis have not turned on the radar of the missile batteries that are used to guide the surface-to-air missiles to their target. they could quickly do so. In the Gulf War, the Iraqis would turn on the radar for the missile hatteries, fire the missiles at allied planes and quickly turn off the radar to make the missile batteries less vulnerable to attack. If the Iraqi radar is left on it is vulnerable to attack by American and allied anti-radiation missiles that home in on enemy radar beams.

Diplomatic officials said that if punitive attacks were carried out, they might include Iraqi air bases, which are easier to attack than the surface-to-air missile batteries, which are small and mobile.

Diplomatic officials said the threat to take military action would be unmistakably clear to

The ultimatum was the latest step in a rising confrontation between Baghdad and Washington, which began with the downing by U.S. jets

After the downing of the plane, Iraqi aircraft continued to skirt the border of the zone and tu cross into the area when allied patrols were not

present.
The United States rushed navy planes to carrier from the waters off the coast of Somalia to the Gulf to beef up its air patrols. Iraq then took the next step by moving a small number of Soviet-made SA-2 and SA-3 surface-to-air missile batteries just south of the 32d parallel, which marks the northern boundary of the air-

exclusion zone. A Defense Department spokesman declined to specify bow the United States might respond to the deployment of the missile batteries, but suggested that the weapons posed a risk to allied planes.

Bundesbank Rebuffs Pressure by 'Impatient Countries' mark, saying it would be a mistake for the garding the German economy or those of our

By Brandon Mitchener International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT - The president of the Bundesbank, Helmut Schlesinger, on Wednesday chided "impatient countries" clamoring for a cut in German interest rates, saying it would be "wrong" for the central bank to yield in its battle against inflation "to accommodate shortterm problems."

His comments, together with an announcement that the Bundesbank planned no briefing after the first regular 1993 meeting of its policy-

NEW YORK - Dizzy Gillespie. 75, the

trumpeter who along with the saxophonist Charlie Parker led the behop movement in jazz,

died of cancer of the pancreas on Wednesday,

Lorraine Gillespie said her husband, who

ioneered bebop music with such songs as "Salt

He died in his sleep with one of his songs,

Along with Mr. Parker, Thelonious Monk,

John Coltrane and Miles Davis, Mr. Gillespie

stood as one of the towering figures of modern

jazz. He also was one of the most recognizable,

with his balloon cheeks, goates and bent trum-

He turned jazz in new directions in at least

two ways, once as a founding father of the style

known as bebop and again when be collaborated with Cuban musicians to give African-

American music a Latin beat.

"Dizzy's Dime." playing on a tape recorder, she

Peanuts," had been in bospitalized in Engle-

wood, New Jersey, for aboot a month.

making council, appeared to indicate that the bank would not act to lower interest rates to belp resuscitate Europe's whenzing economies and stabilize its shaken monetary system.

Analysts said a decision by the Bundesbank to leave rates unchanged would lead to renewed speculative attacks against vulnerable European currencies such as the French franc, Irish punt and Danish krone.

In a speech to industrialists in Oslo, Mr. Schlesinger offered little solace to countries whose currencies are weak against the Deutsche

Perhaps more than anyone since Louis Arm-

The influential jazz critic Leonard Feather

called him "one of the most creative musicians

of the 20th century." The bandleader Woody

Herman ranked him and Louis Armstrong as the two most influential jazz musicians of all

He wrote or co-wrote many songs that became jazz standards, including "A Night in Tunisia," "Groovin' High," "Manteca," "Con Alma" and "Woody 'n' You."

With his trademark puffed cheeks and the

bell of his born bent skyward, Mr. Gillespie was

training young musicians, collecting awards and touring and playing up to 300 nights a year well into his 70s.

He was honored by presidents, revered by

fellow musicians, awarded bonorary academic

degrees and still managed to blow a mean

See DIZZY, Page 5

strong, he helped popularize jazz through a

charismatic combination of humor and show-

German central bank to yield in its battle against inflation because of extraneous con-

In effect, Mr. Schlesinger said that what was good for the mark was good for other currencies because of the German currency's anchor role

"It would be wrong for German monetary policy to sacrifice its attempt to correct Germany's economic imbalances and instead concentrate on short-sighted problems, whether re-

neighbors," he said, according to news agen-

"The Bundesbank's current interest rates are the expression of our intention to rein in strong money supply growth," he said on the eve of a regular policy meeting.

A Bundesbank decision not to hold a briefing following a board meeting is generally consid-

See RATES, Page 11

Nureyev, Charismatic Dancer, Dies at 54



Rudolf Nureyev, in 1972. For many, the greatest since Nijinsky.

By Jack Anderson

Rudolf Nureyev, 54, one of the most charismatic ballet stars of the 20th century and often called the greatest male dancer since Vaslav Nijinsky, died Wednesday in Paris.

Mr. Nureyev was widely reported to have been suffering from AIDS. He died of "a cardiac complication, following a cruel illness," said his physician, Michel Canesi.

Mr. Nureyey's defection in 1961, when the Kirov Ballet was on tour in Paris, made headlines around the world, and he remained in the public eye for nearly 30 years with a riveting stage presence that mesmerized audiences and attracted milbons of new fans to ballet. In the West, he immediately became one of ballet's chief popular-

izers through his contemporary approach to the 19th-century classics and his legendary partnership with Dame Margot Fonteyn of Lon-don's Royal Ballet. His obsession with dance inspired him to master a bewildering variety of styles and to embark upon seemingly neverending tours. He became an Austrian citizen in 1982. Rudolf Hametovich Nureyev was born on March 17, 1938, on a

train traveling along the shores of Lake Baikal in southeastern Siberia. His father, of Bashkir Muslim descent, was an itinerant political instructor in the Soviet Army. His mother, Farida, was

See NUREYEV, Page 5

Kiosk

4 Killed as Plane Crashes Near Paris

PARIS (Reuters) — A small German pas-senger plane crashed near Charles de Gaulle Airport in wet, foggy weather on Wednesday night and four passengers were killed, the police and airport officials said.

The other 15 passengers were injured. eight of them seriously. The four crew members on board Lufthansa flight 5634, which was en route from Bremen, were not injured. Airport sources said the twin-propeller De Havilland Dash-8 plane came down on or near a road just outside the airport perim-

Cintons

General News

A fugitive's escape from

China illustrates loosening

Days

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Entry form,

Haitian refugee plan pre-pared by Clinton, Page 3. Indian troops killed 40 in a First 100 Kashmir city. Page 2. Health/Science New evidence points to a flourishing Mayan middle

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eter and came to a stop in a remote area near

a runway at about 7:20 P.M. The cause of the accident was not immediately known. Airport officials said the fog was not thick enough to prevent planes from taking, off and landing, and four aircraft landed normally at Charles de Gauille after

the crash. A Lufthansa spokesman in Frankfurt said the plane belonged to Stuttgart-based Contact Air, which had been operating the scheduled flight for Lufthansa.

Down 9 <u>wious diose</u> 1.6255 Page 7. Business/Finance 1 55 1.5423 Pound The next U.S. commerce 124.80 125.155 5,5425 secretary will take a tough 5.5665

Japan Crown Prince Finds a Rising (Diplomatic) Star on news about the prince. Naruhito is the eldest son and thus

By T. R. Reid Washington Post Service

TOKYO - Masako Owada, a 29-year-old Harvard and Oxford graduate who was one of the rising stars of Japan's foreign service, has given up ber diplomatic career to take an even more prestigious job: the crown princess and future empress of Japan.

Miss Owada's engagement to Crown Prince Naruhito, 32, the heir to the Chrysanthemum Throne, was made public Wednesday night as Japan's media abandoned their embargo the designated successor to his father. Emperor Akihito, who has reigned since 1989.

For at least four years, the prince has been engaged in a frustrating search for an acceptable spouse. The matter was considered so serious here that all Japanese media agreed not to report any news about the search so that Naruhito couldfind a princess in private.

Naruhito reportedly proposed to Miss Owada last month. and the union was blessed by the Imperial Household Agency,

the bureaucracy that supervises the royal family. The Washington Post reported the impending royal engagement on Wednesday, and that prompted the Japanese media to end its

With ber Western education and diplomatic career, Miss Owada represents a new kind of princess for a male-dominated nation where officials' wives even today often walk two steps behind their busbands to show respect. Her background is

See PRINCE, Page 3

Half a World Away, Blackout on Royal Romance Came to an Abrupt End

TOKYO - The story appeared in a newspaper half a world away, buried inside where few readers were likely to find it. But m Japan, that was enough. Within hours after the article appeared in The Washington Post - reporting that Crown Prince Naruhito, 32, had found a bride - all the national newspapers here published extras carrying the news, and every television network pre-empted all programming for the rest of

Wednesday night to focus on the story. This is not because the prince's engagement to 29-year-old Masako Owada was a revelation to journalists here; many had known the news for days. But for a year now, all Japanese media have honored a collective agreement not to report on the

prince's search for a spouse. And in Japan, the traditional desire for wa, or group harmony, outweighed universal reportorial instincts.

The appearance of the story in an American newspaper, however, cracked the wa. The Japan Newspaper Association called an emergency meeting and agreed unanimously to end the news blackout.

Last February the Imperial Household Agency, the bureaucracy that controls palace affairs, asked the press to stop its exhaustive coverage of Prince Naruhito and his long search for a mate. The agency argued that relentless reporters were

turning away prospective brides. The press agreed, voluntarily.

But as Prince Naruhito's search began to center on Miss Owada, reporters here lost parience. Last month they voted to end the news embargo, but only after Jan. 31.

The yearning to report the news was so strong that before The Washington Post story appeared Wednesday, numors of a match were all over Tokyo.

Once the story had been faxed back to Tokyo's news offices, the real anguish began. Since the American public had been told the big news about Japan's royal family, could the media here fell Japanese people as well? They could, but not until the Newspaper Association agreed to do so.

-T.R. REID

Sick and Frostbitten, Elderly Bosnians Are Freezing to Death

By John F. Burns New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — They lay bundled up in blankets on the bathroom floor as they had died, 10 old people thin as matchsticks. Each of them remained in their stockinged feet and sweaters and woolen hats, as though the freezing cold that was their final enemy might pursue them beyond the grave.

the 118 residents of an unheated home for the elderly on the outskirts of the city had died in two days. The dead included three men and seven women and their deaths brought to 190 the number of residents who lived at the home when the siege began who are now

In one of the dormitories, another old woman, her face swollen by infection and her hands and feet blackening from frostbite, was living painfully failed. through her last hours huddling in a hlanket.

Outside in the snow on Tnesday it was well below freezing, so cold that dogs and cats scavenging for food among the discarded plastic packs of American military rations scampered for the indoors each time somebody opened the home's only usable entrance, on the side away from the snipers.

Without postmortems or a doctor to certify the cause of death before the bodies were taken away for quick burials at a cemetery 16 kilometers (10 miles) north of the city, the conditions left no doubt, to the nursing staff or anybody else, that the old people, mostly in their 70s and 80s, were victims of the siege. They died because the siege has deprived Sarajevo of electricity, and thus the power for the boilers that furnish the home with heating.

began loading the bodies onto an army truck Wednesday morning to carry them away, they rolled each bundle gently off a stretcher onto the truck.

There was nothing to quiet the sense that the ultimate nightmare of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina had begun. For here, less than half a mile from the UN forces' headquarters, was evidence that people in this On the morning that the people of Sarajevo marked devastated republic are dying not only from the heavy the beginning of their 10th month under siege, 10 of artillery bombardments and daily terror of the civil war, but from the winter cold.

> If it is so, and nobody can know what is happening in vast regions of the republic that are cut off by the war, what happened at the Dom Penzionera in Nedjarici, the bome for the elderly, may come to be seen in time as the moment when the Western world was confronted with evidence that its efforts to save at least something from the catastrophe of Bosnia had

> Since the summer, officials of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees have been warning from their Geneva headquarters that as many as 400,000 Bosnians could die during the winter from a combination of

> hunger and cold. On Tuesday, one of those officials, Jose-Maria Meodeluce, 41, a Spaniard charged with overseeing all UN relief efforts throughout the former Yugoslavia, talked as if he, at least, no longer doubted that those warnings could come true.

The events at the home were explained to Mr. Mendeluce as he arrived for one of his regular visits here aboard one of the Western military aircraft that fly relief supplies into Sarajevo airport. He himed that he was on the verge of breaking with the consensus that has governed UN activities here: that the Bosnian

As French soldiers from the UN military force problem can be best dealt with by negotiation, not by Western military intervention.

"I know of many other places like this." he said. referring to the deaths at the home and reports, mostly unconfirmed, that people are beginning to die in large numbers of the cold in the Bosnian hinterland.

Mr. Mendeluce had just issued orders radically altering the approach the United Nations has been taking until now in its effort to keep Sarajevo's 380,000 people from succumbing to winter. Effective immediately, he said, the military airlift, about 20 heavy transport planes a day, will carry no more food, only sleeping bags and hlankets and stoves, and overland transports will shift to carrying as much wood and coal as they can.

The crisis at the home for the elderly is only a symptom of the city's wider plight. With temperatures far below the freezing point, and with no electricity and virtually no natural gas, families spend days hunting for wood. Many of the city's parks and sidewalks have already been stripped of trees.

The situation has become so desperate that two men were sawing a tree at midnight earlier this week at one of the most dangerous intersections in the city, directly under sniper positions of the Serhian nationalist forces besieging the city. Asked why they took the risk. the men shrugged. "It's the only tree the others didn't dare take," one said.

Other families have been feeding books into their wood-burning stoves, or hreaking up furniture. Virtually everybody sleeps fully clothed, in overcoats.

sometimes even in boots.

Conditions at the home for the elderly have been atrocious for months. The home sits in a corner of one of the most ferociously contested battlefields of the siege, a Serbian-held salient close to the airport.

Seventeen of the residents who have died have been hit by mortar or sniper fire, while others survived for months, until the fall, with barely anything to eat. Since the only doctor quit, early in the siege, there has

been only one nurse to provide medical care. On Tuesday, only 12 residents, out of 108 who remain alive, were out of bed, and they were gathered in the only common room with a wood-burning stove. Scores of residents lay mert in unheated dormito-

ries, blankets over their heads. The few whose faces could be seen stared back blankly.

The six staff who remain spent much of their day preparing and delivering a thin stew of bony meat and cabbage for lunch, and tacking shocking sanitary

With no water or electricity for laundry, the staff strip the sheets from the beds, sometimes scraping away feces, and place the sheets back on the beds. Many of the sheets returned to the beds were soaked in

urine. The odor was overpowering.

A week ago, after seven residents died in five days, a
UN social worker visited the home and took a list of urgently needed items, including wood-burning stoves for the dormitories.

The first consignment of stoves arrived Tuesday morning, on the truck that carried the 10 bodies to the

Mr. Mendeluce said deaths like those at the home were the fault not of the UN relief effort, but of the refusal of the warring sides to agree on a peace

"If there is not a just solution." he said, "no free access to the city, no free access to heating fuel, no normal supplies to guarantee the life of Sarajevo, people will die."

WORLD BRIEFS

Israel Refuses to Review Expulsions

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel said Wednesday that its decision to expel more than 400 Palestinians to southern Lebanon was final and that it expected nothing from a visit by a second United Nations envoy sent to

demand that Israel take them back. Chinmaya Gharekhan, special envoy of the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, was due in Israel on Thursday in an attempt to

persuade the Jewish state to allow the deportees to return home. Butros Ghali asked to send an envoy," Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said Wednesday. "I agreed. It doesn't change at all my firm opinion those 415 people who were temporarily removed will not return to Israel before the period ends."

Ukraine Seeks Guarantees From U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The head of a Ukrainian delegation said here Wednesday that his government was seeking security guarantees from the

United States before getting rid of its nuclear weapons.

The head of the delegation, Boris Tarasiuk, deputy foreign minister of Ukraine, said concerns over security and the high cost of dismantling the missiles were slowing consideration of START-2, the strategic arms

missiles were slowing consideration of START-Z, the strategic arms reduction treaty, by the Ukraine parliament, But he added that the parliament would take up the treaty later in the month or in February.

Mr. Tarasiuk said he could not estimate the cost of eliminating the missiles, but he said that Ukraine should not have to pay for U.S. inspections on its soil, as the START treaty stipulates. The United States has pledged \$175 million in aid to Ukraine to help defray the costs of dismantling long-range nuclear missiles and destroying their silos.

960,000 U.S. Jobs Reported at Stake

WASHINGTON (Renters) — A government report warned that U.S. military budget cuts could put 960,000 Americans out of work by 1997. The Defense Conversion Commission, established by the Pentagon to study ways to smoothly shrink the post-Cold War defense industry, urged a revitilization of the economy and of high-technology industries and temporary assistance to workers in hard-hit areas to harvest the peace dividend after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

China Bars Compromise With Patten HONG KONG (Reuters)—Beijing on Wednesday dismissed specula-

tion on a compromise over Governor Chris Patten's proposals for wider

democracy, vowing to reject even any watered-down package produced by the colony's legislature. Mr. Patten and his deputy, Sir David Ford, had expressed hope that Beijing would accept a decision later this year by the Hong Kong Legislative Council on the package of proposed constitutional changes.

But Zheng Guoxiong, a deputy director of the Xinhua press agency's Hong Kong branch, said, "We cannot accept any compromise package that does not converge with the Basic Law, or any amended package approved by the Legislative Council under the control of the Hong Kong British authorities."

Cabinet Acts Against Malaysia Rulers

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — The Malaysian cabinet approved draft constitutional amendments Wednesday stripping the country's hereditary rulers of their immunity from prosecution, the deputy prime minister, Abdul Ghafar Baba, said.

"We discussed it thoroughly because we did not want to make any mistake," the Bernama news agency quoted him as saying, adding that no changes had been made to the draft amendments. The issue of abuse of power by some members of royal families was brought sharply into focus after a hockey coach told the police that he had been beaten in November by Mahmood Iskander, the sultan of Jahore.

Parliament is to meet later this growth to debate and write and the

- Mar ..

Hay From

Parliament is to meet later this month to debate and vote on the proposal to remove the legal immunity of the nine hereditary rulers, who take turns serving as king. The government has also proposed removing the rulers' power to pardon themselves and their families from criminal charges, and to allow police reports to be made against them.

Treatment Is Said to Help Margaret

LONDON (Reuters) - Queen Elizabeth's sister Princess Margaret, suffering from pneumonia, was responding well to treatment on Wednes-day as she spent a fourth day in the hospital, Buckingham Palace said.

The 62-year-old princess, dogged by frequent ill health, looked drawn and frail during recent public appearances before being hospitalized on Sunday. She fell ill over the weekend, although Buckingham Palace announced her illness only on Tuesday.

For the Record

The IRA set off firebombs in four London stores on Wednesday. Fires broke out in three stores in and around Oxford Street and at a bookstore near Charing Cross station hours before shops opened. The police said no one was hurt in the attacks and there was little serious of

TRAVEL UPDATE

Storm Lashes Germany and Greece

BERLIN (Combined Dispatches) — Freezing rain covered much of northern and eastern Germany on Wednesday, turning driving and walking into a nightmare and causing at least nine traffic deaths. It was one of the worst cases of glare ice in the country. In Berlin, the police said there were 850 crashes on Tuesday night, most of them minor fender-benders. They said about 270 people fell on Berlin's icy sidewalks and hurt themselves hadly enough to require hospital treatment.

In Athens, gale force winds lashed the mainland and islands, bringing

shipping to a halt. Snow-removing crews struggled to clear roads to more than 70 stranded villages. The main arteries leading to villages in northern Greece were blocked by snow drifts.

In Italy, a cold spell gave wildlife a break from hunters. Environment Minister Carlo Ripa di Meana banned hunting on Wednesday for 10 days because of the need to "maintain environmental equilibrium" after a cold spell transformed much of the country into a polar landscape, depriving game of food and shelter.

Highway accidents killed 98 people in Portugal over the Christmas and

use Vietnamese government records and French archives and will recommend legislation to save historic buildings.

Envoys See Bosnia **At Critical Point**

Serb Assures He Wants Peace

ZAGREB, Croatia — Cyrus R. Vance, co-chairman of the Geneva conference on the former Yugoslavia, said Wednesday that there had and perhaps militarily. These decibeen "no further progress" in talks soon are likely to be based on a earlier in the day with Yugoslav calculation of whether they gain and Serhian leaders in Belgrade.

Interviewed on arrival in the Croatian capital, Mr. Vance, the UN representative to the Geneva conference, said there had been no progress either on the future map of Bosnia-Herzegovina, or on disputed constitutional provisions for the former Yugoslav republic.

There was "no further progress on the map and on Point 2." he said, referring to his proposals for keeping Bosnia as a unitary state. but giving its Muslim, Serh and Croal communities greater independence within 10 autonomous provinces.

Point 2 of the constitutional provisions stressed that these provinces would be an integral part of Bosnia and would not benefit from international recognition.

The Bosnian president. Alija lzetbegovic, was not in favor of the draft map that Mr. Vance and Lord Owen, representative of the European Community, had put to the warring parties in Geneva.

Earlier in Belgrade, Lord Owen had said the talks on ending the war in Bosnia had reached a critical

"It is an absolutely historic moment for the negotiations," he said after the four-bour meeting that lasted much longer than planned. He did not claborate, but pointed out that President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and Mr. Vance

year ago that ended the Serb-Croat war in Croatia. "All of us agreed, including Mr. Milosevic, that we must find

had concluded a peace accord a

peace," Mr. Vance said. Although Mr. Milosevic has frequently called for peace, critics allege that he contravenes his words hy continuing to support Bosnia's rebel Serbs. But because of a peace conference in Geneva, which recessed Monday, attention has focused on Bosnian Serbs and their demand for their own boundaries.

- SAS INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

Weekend

tion, warned that the Serbs were faced with a stark choice - fight the West or accept Mr. Vance and Lord Owen's plan.

He said the outcome of the Geneva conference would "determine the final decision on military intervention against the Serbian people in Bosnia

The Serbs must now decide

whether to risk increasing international demands to punish them fur-

ther diplomatically, economically

Mr. Milosevic said again he was in favor of peace. "There is no

doubt that we are all together will-

ing to support the peace 10 prevail

"I want to assure you that Serbia supports all peaceful moves and measures," Mr. Milosevic said.

Without elaborating, he said he had discussed with Mr. Vance and

Lord Owen "not only a simple

cease-fire that we used to have" but

"a much more serious approach."

Mr. Milosevic to persuade the Bos-

nian Serb leader. Radovan Karad-

zic, to agree. But it was not clear whether Mr. Milosevic would.

Meanwhile, the Yugoslav presi-

dent. Dohrica Cosic. in a despon-

dent television address to the na-

Mr. Vance and Lord Owen want

more by stalling.

In the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo. fierce fighting broke out on Wednesday evening after several days of calm, Bosnian radio said. (AP, AFP, Reuters)



A Somali employed by U.S. Marines in Mogadishn, hanging out Marine uniforms to dry after washing on Wednesday,

Warlords Said to Agree to Reconciliation Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ADOIS ABABA, Ethiopia - Somali factions agreed in principle Wednesday to hold a national reconciliation conference in April.

conference sources said. "Consensus was reached to have this conference in Mogadishu in April," said one of the members of the delegation of the self-styled interim president. Mohammed Ali

But a United Nations official said that problems remained and that the talks had

been extended into Thursday. The 14 Somali groups taking part in the informal discussions still had to reach agreement on the composition of a standing com-

mission to oversee a cease-fire and decide how to carry it out. The reports of progress came on the third

day of a meeting that had been marked by insults and among between the 14 groups.

Originally, the conference was only supposed to last two days. But it was extended on Tuesday and adjourned late Wednesday. with another session set for Thursday.

The group supporting Somalia's most pow-erful warlord. General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, said the 14 groups should reconvene in Addis Ababa in one month, conference sources said.

The meeting next month would review conditions before a conference in Mogadishu. the Somali capital, according to the who declined to be identified.

One group, the Somali Salvation Democravic Front, called for the reconciliation meeting to he held in Washington, the

They added that the participants had agreed Wednesday that a committee should prepare for the April conference, but were not able to agree on the committee's composi-

Representatives of several groups had ear-lier accused the Aidid group-of-blocking progress in the talks. Those making the accusation included General Aden Abdullah Noor, the leader of the Someli Patriotic Movement, and Mohammed Ali Mahamoud, an aide to General Aidid's chief rival. Mr. Ali Mahdi.

Both General Abdullah Noor and Mr. Ali Mahamoud said that General Aidid's insistence that any cease-lire leave militias in place had olocked cease-fire efforts. They said the other 13 factions favored withdraw-

India Troops Rampage in Kashmir City, Killing 40

By Edward A. Gargan

NEW OELHI - Indian paramilitary forces rampaged through the Kashmir Valley town of Sopore on Wednesday, killing at least 40 people and setting houses and markets ahlaze, according to reports for secession from India.

from Kashmir.

The massacre is the worst in cession for the region's leading 1s- dential neighborhoods. lamic cleric, killing 67 people.

a town of 50,000 people about 35 kilometers northwest of Srinagar. sealed all access to the town and began house to house searches for Islamic guerrillas who are fighting

At one point, according to wit-More than 100 people were nesses quoted by Qaiser Mirza. wounded in what was described as who reports for The Associated indiscriminate firing by Indian Press in Kashmir, a group of 15 soldiers opened fire on people in an open-air market. The troops then Kashmir's hloody years of guerrilla began setting fire to the market war since May 1990, when security stalls and shops, and within bours forces opened fire on a funeral pro- the blaze had spread to five resi-

Witnesses were also quoted de-

The shootings took place when scribing soldiers firing on a civilian las themselves there is open dissecurity forces surrounded Sopore. passenger bus and setting an autotrapped inside.

have been virtually cut for two territory. months, it was impossible to inde-

million residents have been in open

mobile on fire with the occupants should become an independent state or whether it should join with Because phone lines to Kashmir Pakistan, which lays claim to the S. Narendra, the senior spokes-

pendently confirm accounts of the man for the government of India, denied that security forces had en-The Kashmir Valley and its four gaged in a massacre. "Militants attacked a party of Border Security rebellion against the New Delhi Forces," said Mr. Narendra, "and government which they say has reinforcements were rushed to the never allowed them to vote on scene and an exchange of fire en-whether they want to be part of sued in which about 30 to 40 people India. Aided by training and weap- were killed." He said that nearby ons from Pakistan, guerrillas have shops were storehouses for illegal fought to sever the region from explosives and hlew up during the Indian control. Among the guerril- firefight and that 50 to 100 shops

P.V. Narasimha Rao has ordered the governor of Jammu and Kashmir to the town to investigate. In their effort to subdue the in-

surgency. Indian forces have reguguerrillas, according to the hu

larly murdered and tortured civilians and have frequently hurned down houses, and even entire neighborhoods in searching for rights groups Asia Watch and Amnesty International. For two months, the security forces in Kashmir have been conducting an enhanced attack on the Islamic guerrillas.

The Indian government denies that human rights violations occur.

Golob's Oil Pollution Bulletin, a

year-end break from Dec. 18 to noon Wednesday, officials said. Last year 90 people died during the holiday period. An international foundation was set up Wednesday to preserve the heritage of Hanoi, a city known for its shaded boulevards and mix of French colonial and feudal Vietnamese architecture. The foundation will

Tanker Accident: Bad Luck or Regulatory Failure?

restrictions on tankers using shipping lanes close to environmentally sensitive areas.

Chris Smith, a spokesman on the environment for the opposition La-bor Party, argued that the British government had failed to learn from the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska in 1989, which caused widespread environmental damage and resulted in a number of measures in the United States regulating the

portation officials argued that the a case of had luck during bad bluffs. weather, rather than a regulatory

day in heavy, gale-tossed seas, when it was about 17 kilometers (11 miles) south of the Shetland Islands. At the time, the ship was in the middle of a 35-kilometer-wide cut, company that operates the double hulls, and all existing sinshipping channel that carries much of the North Sea's busy tanker traf-

into the sea. Michael Hudner, the chief executive officer of Bergvall & Hudner after 1994 and operating in U.S.

captain had made the same passage three times before.

Shipping, the Stamford, Connecti- waters must be constructed with tanker, also rejected arguments gle-hull tankers, such as the Braer, that the ship did not belong in the must be refitted with a double hull channel. He said the ship's Greek by 2015 or removed from service. More recently, the U.S. Coast

Pollution Act of 1990. Among oth-

Guard proposed regulations that Following the Exxon Valdez ac- would require single hull tankers cident in the United States, the still in service to have an escort of U.S. Congress and the U.S. Coast two lowing tugs, whenever transit-

way, once its engines failed, or the passage south of the island would have been delayed by the rough

SPILL: Planes Battle Oil Amid Worry on Tanker Hull such high seas.

> teams time to deal with any prob-Similarly, he said 15 of the largest oil companies agreed voluntarily in April 1990 to alter shipping routes and stay at least 16 kilometers off shore while passing through

said should cover all damage risk of groundings and spills.

Richard Goloh, the publisher of

hiweekly publication in Cambridge, Massachusetts, said that if Britain had adopted similar regulations, "it might have helped prevent this incident." He said either the accompanying tugs would have been able to pull the disabled tanker from harm's

weather, because it was unlikely the smaller tugs could have sailed in At the same time, Mr. Golub said California oil transporters traveling to and from Alaska along the California coast have agreed voluntarily to stay at least 80 kilo-meters offshore, to allow response

in liability insurance, which they the Florida Straits to reduce the

The accident was the first serious oil spill in the Islands in 14 years. said they had begun inquiries into In December 1978, the Esso Berniwhat caused the Braer to lose pow-cia lost about 330,000 gallons from er and how the captain, Alexandros a ruptured tank at Sullom Voe, the shipping terminal near the center

Kinkel Seeks to Lead **Junior Party in Bonn**

STUTTGART — Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel announced Wednesday that he would seek election in June as leader of the liberal Free Democrats, the kingmakers of postwar West German Mr. Kinkel, a 55-year-old lawyer

who replaced Hans-Dietrich Genscher as foreign minister in May, is virtually assured election to succeed Ono Lambsdorff following the resignation on Sunday of his main rival, Economics Minister Jurgen Möllemann, over an influeddling scandal

"After careful reflection, I have decided to put myself forward at the Free Democratic Party congress in June as a candidate for the party chairmanahip," Mr. Kinkel said at a Free Democratic meeting. Combining the Foreign Ministry

and leadership of a small but infinential party would make Mr. Kinkel a major political force. He joined the Free Democrats only in February 1991, Mr. Genscher led the Free Democrats for 11 of his 18 years as foreign minister.

The Free Democratic Party, which is liberal on social issues but pursues conservative, free-market economic policies, has been in coalition with Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats and the Christian Social Union since

The Free Democratic Party holds five portfolios - foreign affairs, economics, justice, education and construction. Mr. Kinkel is also likely to replace Mr. Möllemann in the largely honorary position of vice chancellor in a cahinet reshuffle this month. Mr. Kinkel pledged loyally to

Mr. Kohl's fractious coalition,

which five ministers have quit in

the past nine months, saying it had

proved its effectiveness even

though it faced the worst problems

confronted by any government since World War II. In his address, Mr. Kinkel said united Germany had reached a critical point, with its economy slowing and neo-Nazi violence against foreigners raising questions

abroad "What he have achieved in 40 years is, if we are not very careful, in danger," he said.

Mr. Kinkel said Germany's problems gave cause for concern and reflection but not for exaggerated fears.

But neo-Nazi incidents continned Wednesday. In Frankfurt, the police said that five gravestones in a Jewish cemetery near Frankfurt had been overturned. A spokesman said that the police did not know who was responsible for the dese-

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KÖLN - AMSTERDAM - BRUSSELS
VIENNA - BELRING

By William E. Schmidt New York Times Service LONDON - A day after the tanker Braer ran aground and began spilling oil off the southern tip of the Shetland Islands, conservationists, Scottish officials and Labor Party critics faulted the government for not enforcing tougher

movement on tankers through certain offshore areas.

Sir Hector Munro, a Scottish of-ficial with responsibility for the environment, promised an inquiry into whether tankers could be kept from sailing so close to the coast. of calm weather, which we are not With hindsight, it was a foolhardy "With hindsight, it was a foothardy going to get in January," said operation," he told the BBC in an George Sutherland, the director of interview on Wednesday. But British government trans- Islands Council.

which had a good marine safety gines failed it was impaled on rocks of operation, lost and began gushing its cargo of tougher restrictions regarding about 600,000 barrels of light crude tanker safety, as part of the Oil of the coast of Washington.

Despite desperate attempts by rescue tugs to drag the foundering Braer away from the islands, it was swept onto the rocks near Garth's Ness, where five hours after its en-

consider whether any remaining oil might be pumped off. But the rough seas, high winds and thick oil around the tanker kept them from getting close enough to board. "What we need is a long period

(Continued from page 1)

marine operations for the Shetland The spill has generated particuaccident, which has spilled millions lar concern because of the rich variof gallons of crude oil along a rocky ety of sea birds and other wildlife in coast that is home to one of Eu- the area, a coastline of jagged cliffs, rope's prime seabird colonies, was shallow inlets and sparsely settled

Officials said it was too early to

judge the extent of the environmen-

gist, Martin Huebeck, said he had found more than 100 dead birds on the beaches, which, along with nearby cliffs and inless are major nesting and breeding grounds for birds and other wildlife. The high winds also sprayed oil onshore, leaving a sheen across coastal pastureland, and forcing

larmers to begin moving sheep and

cattle inland. Fishermen said they

were concerned about salmon

farms, most of which are on the west coast of Mainland Island. Environmentalists said they had been arguing for years that oil tankers such as the Braer, which was en rouse from Norway to Canada, should be barred from the The Liberian-registered tanker, tal damage, but that it was sure to cliannel between the mainland and

be considerable. A local ornitholo- the Shetlands during bad weather. Malcolm Green, the executive officer of the Shetland Council. said neonle are deeply concerned about the potential economic effects of the spill, both the eleanup costs, which have not yet been estimated, and the possible costs to local industries. The operators of the ship, Berg-

> claints. Local and national officials also Gelis, and the crew, handled the

vall & Hudner of Stamford, Con-

necticut, said they had \$700 million

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* POLITICAL NOTES*

Aldes to Clinton Defend a 'Family' Decision LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas - Throughout his political career. President-elect Bill Clinton has been committed to improving public education. But the decision to send his daughter, Chelsea, to an expensive private school left aides scrambling to defend that com-

In explaining the Clintons' decision to send 12-year-old Chelsea to the Quaker-run Sidwell Friends School, where annual tuition is \$10,700, Mr. Clinton's spokesman, George Stephanopoulos, said the family believed it had to do what was best for her education. She is

currently in the eighth-grade at a public junior high in Little Rock and will begin classes at Sidwell in Washington later this month.

"They didn't reject public schools," Mr. Stephanopoulos said.

"The schools in the District of Columbia and across the country are good schools, and Governor Clinton supports the public school system, as be has throughout his term as governor and will continue

as president. What they did was choose as a family Sidwell Friends." The District of Columbia school system is notoriously underfinanced and overcrowded, and many parents in the district who can afford to do so send their children to private schools.

Lawmaker Joins House That impeached Him

WASHINGTON — Of all the stories of political triumph that can be told about the new members of the House of Representatives, none is leavened with more irony than that of the phoenix-like resurrection of Representative Alcee L. Hastings, Democrat of

Mr. Hastings, a former U.S. judge, joined the House of Representatives that in 1988 voted, 413 to 3, to impeach him, leading to a Senate conviction and removal from the bench the next year. About 60 percent of today's representatives, his new colleagues, voted hack then to charge him with which colleagues, and missequeanous?" in then to charge him with "high crimes and misdemeanors." in connection with an alleged bribe of \$150,000.

In September, Mr. Hastings finished second in a five-candidate primary in a newly created Miani-area district. Then two weeks before an October runoff, a U.S. judge ruled that the Senate conviction was improper. Mr. Hastings won the runoff and the general election handily.

Some Won't Be Marching and They're irked

WASHINGTON -- Unity and diversity are watchwords of President-elect Bill Clinton's mangural celebration, but it is becoming clear that the first theme is more popular in some quarters than the

The inaugural's stress on diversity has not been a hit at the Culver Military Academy in Culver, Indiana, for instance, where the 80-stallion equestrian team, which has strutted in 11 inaugural parades, was bumped to make way for such less traditional parade offerings as Elvis impersonators, a reggae band, a lawn-chair drill team and the Gay and Lesbian Band of America.

Also left out were cadets from the all-male Virginia Military Academy, which has been represented in the parades for decades.

Congress Makes Clinton Victory Official

WASHINGTON - President-elect Clinton's victory became official Wednesday when Congress counted the votes cast by members of the Electoral College.

There were no defections by any of the 53g electors chosen by voters on Nov. 3, so the count, as expected, was 370 votes for the Clinton-Gore ticket and 168 for the Bush-Quayle ticket. (AP)

Quote-Unquote:

Former Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, asked if he thought the independent counsel in the Iran-contra case, Lawrence E. Walsh, would bring charges against President George Bush: "I think it would be the most disgraceful thing, He is obsessed to prove that there was a conspiracy and be doesn't have a single winess to



David Brancas/The Associated Press Several of the 352 Haitians who entered Miami illegally Tuesday looked out from the window of the freighter that carried them there.

Bush Projects Higher Deficits

S&L Bailout Delay Burdens Future Readgett

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON — President George Bush projected Wednesday that federal deficits would be tens of billions of dollars higher than he estimated last summer, meaning that President-elect Bill Clinton will inherit a worse budget problem

than be discussed in the campaign. In his last budget before leaving office on Jan. 20, Mr. Bush said the shortfall for fiscal 1994 would be \$292.4 billion - well above the \$274.2 billion he projected in July. He also projected deficits rising steadily in future years, hitting \$319.8 billion in 1998.

The projections are worse be-cause of Congress's delay in financ-ing the rescue of crippled savings and loans — meaning the money will be spent later, not sooner and growing health-care costs.

Republicans have long argued that Mr. Clinton's campaign-season deficit numbers were artificially low. Shortly after taking office. Mr. Clinton will submit his own grams like Medicare slowed, spending plan for fiscal 1994, which begins Oct. 1.

For the current fiscal year, Mr. Bush projected a record \$327.3 billion deficit, nearly \$13 hillion less than he forecast in July, a reduction caused chiefly by the slowed sav-

ings-and-loan bailout.

The outgoing president also used his budget to cast doubt on Mr. Clinton's campaign-season pledge to halve the deficit in four years. It questioned the president-elect's still-evolving plan to revive the economy by, in part, increasing spending for public works projects.

A statement by Richard G. Darman, director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, called increased spending on road-building and other projects "the easy part," because it is popular.

Mr. Darman warned that unless

unneeded programs were eliminated, private investment encouraged, and the growth of buge benefit pro-

America's long-term budgetary and economic problems could not be addressed sanisfactorily."

Mr. Darman also said that to

halve the deficit in four years, the economy would have to grow at a rate of 4.4 to 4.8 percent annually,

The final, \$1.5 trillion Busb budget was a pared-down version of the usual fiscal spending plan that proposed no new programs or shifts in federal spending. Republicans said the new figures

would show bow hard it will be for Mr. Clinton to honor his campaign pledge of criting budget deficits in half in four years. Democrats said they feared the outgoing president might understate the problem, thereby shifting the blame for un-expectedly high deficits to the incoming administration.

Senator Lloyd Bentsen, the Texas Democrat who is Mr. Clinton's choice for Treasury secretary, said earlier that a higher deficit projec-

Barry Suspect Is Former Hero

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - The 19-year-old man arrested for illegally driving the car of the former mayor of the District of Columbia, Marion S. Barry, is a gospel singer whom Presi-dent Ronald Reagan honored with a National Youth Hero Award in 1986.

The man, Tyrone Ford, has performed at the Kennedy Center and at Wolf Trap, and at 12 directed three church choirs. News articles note that he attended Mr. Barry's inau-

gural party in 1986.

Mr. Barry reported his car stolen Monday, just hours after he parked it at the city office building for his first day as a newly elected City Council member.

tion "reinforces the administration having to work to cut that deficit." He said at a news conference Tuesday that trimming the delicit was "not going to be without pain."

Clinton Is Offered 2-Part Haiti Plan

Goal Is to Dissuade Exodus While Allowing for Asylum

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Bill Clinton's aides have presented him with a proposal for a policy that would make it easier for Haitians to apply for political asylum in the United States while at the same time discouraging a mass exodus, staff

The proposed policy, which is to be announced before his inauguration and would later be made formal in an executive order, would set up an enlarged system to process asylum cases at a number of points inside Haiti, on the U.S. military base at Guantánamo Bay. Cuba, and in third countries in the

Over the long term, the Clinton administration would support and bolster efforts by the United Nations and the Organization of American States to sesolve Haiti's political crisis, which resulted from the ouster of Haits first freely

elected president, the Reverend Jean Bertrand Aristide, in a mili-tary coup in 1991. But Mr. Clinton would also em-

phasize that he will enforce current immigration policy, which prevents Haitians escaping poverty from seeking asylum in the United States and offers protection only to those fleeing political persecution, the aides said,

Mr. Clinton does not seem prepared to ease the standard cur-

rently applied to decide whether an applicant has genuine fear of persecution. "The main goal," a transi-tion official said, "is to keep Haitians in Haiti." The plan was discussed Tuesday

in a meeting in Little Rock. Arkansas, that included Mr. Clinton; his choices as secretary of state. Warren M. Christopher; defense secretary, Les Aspin: national security adviser, Anthony Lake; his deputy. Samuel Berger, and Brian Attwood, who is the chief liaison between the Clinton team and the State Department. Mr. Clinton plans to announce

the policy before he takes office perhaps later this week — in the hope of heading off a rush of Haitians by boat to the United States. During the campaign, Mr. Clin-ton criticized the Bush administra-

tians without determining whether they were eligible for entry as political refugees. Since President George Bush issued his executive order in May, more than 5,000 Haitians have been returned home.

In Haiti, Mr. Clinton's words were widely interpreted as a signal that he would welcome them to the United States and stirred many to begin preparations to leave as soon as he takes office. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has received reports that Haitians have already built 600 boats - each capable of carrying 100 people — and are building 100 more for use by would-be immigrants.

The prospect that more than 100,000 Haitians could set sail on the nearly 1,000-kilometer voyage to southern Florida soon after Mr. Clinton takes office has prompted his foreign policy team to draft a proposal aimed at persuading them to stay where they are.

The issue is of such concern that Mr. Clinton has decided to break his pledge not to interfere in foreign policy before he takes office.

As part of the new asylum process, the executive order will substantially increase the number of consular and immigration officers to expedite processing of the appli-tations, Mr. Clinton's aides said. In a confidential memorandum

presented to the transition team and the State Department the refugee commissioner. Sadako Ogata. and her staff announced their intention to increase the commission's presence in Haiti, to monitor human rights and to help find a political solution. But the memo asked that all governments in the region, including the United States, be ready to admit asylum seekers

The plan would not lelieve the country's economic desperation, a major reason for the fears of a huge exodus, largely because it would not lift a 15-month trade embargo that was imposed by the Organiza-tion of American States to force out Haiti's military junta.

Mr. Climon's aides argue that lifting the sanctions would be seen as rewarding the military-backed regime, and said they would consider moving to lift the embargo after a process to restore the legitition's policy of turning hack Haimate government is under way.

U.S. Bars Iran Chemical Plant Sale

License Bid May Be Renewed After Clinton Takes Over

By R. Jeffrey Smith and Peter Behr Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The Bush administration has decided not to authorize the sale to Iran of a large chemical plant that had aroused controversy within the govern-ment, according to Marlin Fitz-water, the White House spokes-

Mr. Fitzwater's statement appeared to lay the matter to rest at least for the next two weeks, but left unclear whether the plant's manufacturer, BP Chemical, would be permitted to renew its application under the Clinton administra-

A spokesman for BP Chemical on Tuesday defended the proposed sale and said the company had not been informed by any government agency that its application for an export license had been officially denied. The export had aroused criticism because the plant's manufacturing process would produce hydrogen cyanide, a gas that has been used as a chemical weapon.

Although several Bush adminis-tration officials predicted on Mon-day that the proposed sale would

Away From Politics

• Guninen in ski masks held up a Brinks Inc. armored car service depot in Rochester, New York, and may have gotten away with as much as \$10 million. The robbery comes a week after \$8.27 million was robbed from an armored truck company in New York City.

• About 4,000 U.S. veterans who were subjected to secret mustard gas tests during World War 11 may be eligible for compensation.

Among the conditions to be recognized are respiratory cancers, skin cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and leukemia. The

tests were conducted to develop better protective clothing and

• Reported crime on college campuses went up between 1989 and 1991 but remained lower than in the nation as a whole, a new study says. The International Association of Campus Law Enforcement

says. The international Association of Campus Law Enforcement surveyed 410 of the largest U.S. colleges and universities and found that violent crime rose 12.4 percent from 1989 to 1990 and 5 percent

• The manufacturers of saline-filled breast implants — the only type still generally available — must prove that their devices are safe chough to remain on the market. The Food and Drug Administration

tion intends to put saline implants through the same intense scrutiny

given silicone gel implants last year.

• An airliner ran into heavy turbulence over Florida and dropped 100

• An airmer ran into neavy air outence over riorioz and dropped 100 feet, injuring 30 passengers and crew, authorities said. The American Airlines Boeing 767, bound from Miami to San Francisco, carried

214 passengers and a crew of nine. The incident happened about an

hour after takeoff, and the plane returned to Miama International Airport. A fire department spokeswoman said 17 people were taken

to hospital, broken legs being the most serious injuries.

The Reverend Al Sharpton, the New York black activist and

o The Reverend At Sumpton, the New York State personal politician, pleaded guilty to failing to file a New York State personal income tax return for 1986, in a plea-bargain agreement that be said income tax return for 1986, in a plea-bargain agreement that be said

would make it easier for him to run for New York City Council

president. The state dropped two felony charges against Mr. Sharp-

president. The state dropped two relong charges against Mr. Sharpton in exchange for his agreement to plead guilty to the misdemeanor offense. He must pay a \$5,000 fine.

The body of the National Zoo's female panda, Ling-Ling, has been

The body of the National Zoo's female panda, Ling-Ling, has been donated to the Smithsonian's Museum of Natural History for scientific research. Ling-Ling died of heart failure, but zoo officials said they may not know until next week whether that stemmed from disease, infection, old age or other factors. NYT, AFP, AP, LAT

there, according to several sources.

The sources said the meeting did not resolve another export license controversy: the proposed sale to Iran of U.S.-made crop-dusting Some administration officials

oppose the exports on grounds that the planes could be used by Iran to spray chemical weapons. Advo-cates within the administration say military use of the crop-dusting planes by Iran would be highly un-likely and readily detectable. Mr. Fitzwater said the adminis-

tration decided a month ago not to approve the chemical plant export, but he did not elaborate. Another White House official said the deci-sion was made after the Commerce Department included the proposed export in a list of licenses it suggested the administration approve be-fore President George Bush's term ends on Jan. 20.

Larry W. Evans, director of pat-ent and licensing for BP America, said the firm a principal contact at the State Department had told him Tuesday that he did not know what decision Mr. Fitzwater's statement

be discussed Tuesday at a White House meeting on export licensing cases, the matter was not raised referred to. BP America, like BP Chemical, is a subsidiary of British Petroleum and would provide sup-

port for the chemical plant. Mr. Evans said that in April last year, the Defense Department ap-proved the proposed deal, provided BP made certain modifications in the plant's design and observed certain requirements for monitoring hydrogen cyanide produced by

Since then, Mr. Evans said. BP officials have met a half-dozen times with State Department officials and had many telephone conversations with them, most recently in December. He said that to his knowledge, the last government decision on the matter occurred last summer. They decided not to approve it at that time," he said. Mr. Evans said hydrogen cyanide was not considered a chemical weapon because it disperses so

Several experts said, however, that a global chemical weapons treaty to be signed in Paris next week will impose restrictions on the sale of hydrogen cyanide. Mr. Evans said BP had agreed to

Keating and Son Guilty of Fraud

The Associated Press

Keating Jr. and his son were convicted Wednesday of all but one count in a federal indictment charging them with looting Lincoln Savings & Loan Association in one of the most widely publicized U.S. thrift failures.

Mr. Keating, 66, was convicted in U.S. District Court of 72 counts of fraud, conspiracy and transport-

The elder Keating already serving a 10-year prison term on California state charges of swin-

parent company, in April 1989 cost taxpayers \$2.6 billion and investors about \$288.8 million.

MOSCOW — President Boris N Yeltsin of Russia will make an offimodify its plant design to prevent diversion of the chemical.

LOS ANGELES - Charles H

ing stolen property, and his son of 63 counts. The charges carry a maximum penalty of 505 years for Mr. Keating and 455 years for his son, Charles H. Keating 3d, 37.

dling investors. The failure of Lincoln Savings & Loan and the bankruptcy of American Continental Corp., the thrift's

Yeltsin to Travel to India The Associated Press

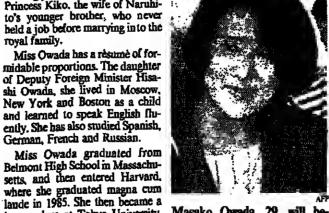
PRINCE: Bride Is Finally Found

(Continued from page 1)
strikingly different from that of Princess Kiko, the wife of Naruhito's younger brother, who never held a job before marrying into the royal family. Miss Owada has a resume of for-

of Deputy Foreign Minister Hisa-shi Owada, she lived in Moscow, New York and Boston as a child and learned to speak English fluently. She has also studied Spanish. German, French and Russian. Miss Owada graduated from Belmont High School m Massachusetts, and then entered Harvard. where she graduated magna cum laude in 1985. She then became a

In 1986, she passed Japan's For- "there is no mi feat accomplished by about 1 in 50 applicants. After joining the diplomatic service, she was sent to Oxford, where she completed graduate study in international relations.

She has acted as interpreter for Japanese ministers, including Forcign Minister Michio Watanabe during his talks with the U.S. secretary of state at the time, James A. Baker 3d, in Tokyo in November



law student at Tokyo University, Masako Owada, 29, will bethe most prestigious college in Jacome crown princess in May.

"there is no mistake she is a won-

Naruhito, who took a degree in history from Oxford, first met Miss Owada in October 1986 at a concert in the Imperial Palace. The romance was rekindled when the two met again last August for the first time in four years.

Miss Owada will be only the third commoner to marry an imperial prince when the two are wed in May, Japanese news reports said. Empress Michiko was the first Mr. Watanabe told The Associwhen she wed Emperor Akihito in ated Press on Wednesday that

CLINTON'S FIRST 100 DAYS

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Q1. President Clinton's approval rating (% of ... favorable judgment), as measured by the first-Louis Harris poll published after April

Tie-breaker questions (in the event of a tie, the, winner will be the entrant who most correctly answers the following questions):

Q2. The Trib Index (see first business page for details) on April 30, 1993 will be:

Q3. The Dow Jones industrial average at the 4 P.M. close on April 30, 1993 will be: Q4. The value of the U.S. dollar in Deutsche marks or yen at the 4 P.M. close in New

York (as reported in the Trib) will be -- (choose either currency): First Prize: An Air France Paris-New York round-trip ticket on Concorde (or equivalent travel credit on Air France). Second Prize: An Air France Paris-New York round-trip first class ticket (or equivalent travel credit on Air France).

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Herald Eribune.



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Objectives for America

Better Than Troops

Sometimes the United States will intervene. George Bush offered in a foreign policy farewell at West Point on Tuesday, and sometimes it won't But when? When the stakes warrant, when the benefits outweigh the costs, when there is a plan to get in and a plan to get out. On these criteria, President Bush put American troops into fraq and Somalia and, in a decision "just as difficult as a decision to send our soldiers into hattle," chose not to dispatch troops to Yugoslavia. "Important humanitarian and strategic interests" are at issue there, he said, but so far it has not been clear that imited force would do the job. But. be added, alert to the danger of flashing an anything-goes sign to Serbia, that could change if the conflict spreads.

By and large Mr. Bush's judgments on

intervencion have been the right ones. He has been sensitive to the requirements for leadership by the one country that remains a global superpower and to the requirements for home and international support of American military operations. His speech on Tuesday. however, indicated the weakness as well as the strength of his tendency to focus on problems whose solution entails military

At Home and Abroad

Boris Yeltsin telephoned on Mooday to invite Bill Clinton to an early summit meeting. Mr. Clinton took the call but put the request on hold. He would love to meet, he said, but not until be presented his domestic agenda and persuaded Congress to get cracking on urgent business at home.

It was the right response, Mr. Clinton is well aware that the call conveyed more than a polite invitation. It signaled Russia's con-tinuing need for U.S. help and reassurance as it hurches toward democracy, ft was a reminder, too, that Mr. Clinton cannot long ignore pressing matters of foreign policy. Even so, he has no reason to let foreign policy drive urgent domestic needs into the background. First things first, he says, not only to Mr. Yeltsin but to anyone who insists that he has to attend to foreign policy first.
He doesn't. With the end of the Cold

War, the president of the United States need not react to every crisis in every corner of the world. He can set his own pace by defining a more discriminating foreign policy for the post-Cold War world. He can do that by building on what he has said and done as a candidate and as president-elect.

He clearly has no wish to slight Mr. Yeltsin or his problems. During the campaign, he urged President George Bush to assist Russia's attempts to move to freer politics and markets. Nor is he oblivious to the connection between Russia's domestic reform and America's. "A small amount spent stabiliz-ing the emerging democracies in the former

force. He has responded well to crises, but he has regularly let local situations deteriorate into crisis. The run-up to the Gulf War is the prime example of a situation that was allowed to fester, with American complicity, until only a massive intervention could pull it out. Somalia's distress went untreated as a political-military issue until it became an agony. And then there is Yugoslavia, another

local conflict that slipped timely restraint.

At this moment, the Yugoslav crisis is at a crossroads. Down one road is a United Nations and European Community plan that holds a frail last-chance promise of averting further disaster. Down the other is an escalation terrible even by Yugoslav standards. It is interesting to bear Mr. Bush's reflections on intervention, but it would have been more valuable to see him using a prime valedictory occasion to throw his weight to the possibilities of a Yugoslav diplomatie alternative. fo that way he could perhaps diminish the chances that his successor will face his own decision on intervention. There must be sound judgment on the dispatch of American forces, but there must also be readiness to join with others to defuse local conflicts before they run wild and demand intervention.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Soviet empire today," he declared, "will reduce by much more the money we may have to commit to our defense in the future."

He obviously understands Russia's problems and knows that they will not wait forever, In time he must also attend to the slaughter in Bosnia, the languishing Middle East peace process and the need to curb arms proliferation, beginning with Ukraine and the other nuclear republics of the former Soviet Union, Indeed, there is enough on his plate, at home and abroad, to justify the occasional diplomatic soub. He properly spurned Prime Minister John Major of Britain, whose government meddled in the presidential campaign. Mr. Major and other foreign leaders who wanted early meetings had to settle for telephone calls. The exception is President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico. whom Mr. Clinton will meet before his inauguration. The focus of their discussion, a pending treaty that would set up a North American free trade area, underscores the importance Mr. Clinton attaches to expanding trade on his own terms.

His major foreign policy task, however, is not to meet with this leader or that but to shape a post-Cold War foreign policy that will allow him to keep the focus on domestie policy. That means getting ahead of future crises by carefully defining his criteria for U.S. economic and military involvement ahroad. Otherwise his agenda will be driven by a succession of foreign policy crises, and desperately needed domestic projects will once again be put off.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

United Nations at Issue

It is possible that the receptions given United Nations Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali in Sarajevo and Mogadishu him as they were unanticipated in their hostility. But most likely, the boos and jeers in the Bosnian capital, and the rocks and garbage in Somalia, had more to do with the way the United Nations is handling its expanding missioo than with the secretarygeneral's diplomatic style or political misstens by the United Nacions' top civil servants. Still, it would be a mistake to dismiss the latest protests - including Monday's bloody student demonstration in Addis Abaha against the UN role in Ethiopia's breakaway province of Eritrea - as the work of marginal local elements caught in the heat of brutal factional disputes. The hostilities underscore the extent to which the United Nations itself has become a prime focus in the post-Cold War era.

Somalia and Sarajevo are only the most current battlegrounds in the struggle over the United Nations' immense new responsibilities and post-Cold War realities. To one degree or another, Cambodia, South Africa, Liberia, Mozamhique and El Salvador also represent serious challenges to the United Nations as mediator and impartial arbiter. To be sure, peacekeeping in the timehonored sense is not a new UN task. Over the years, that burden has cost the lives of more than 800 UN people from more than '90s is different. "The world totally underestimated the forces that were unleashed at the end of the Cold War," reminds UN humanitarian chief Jan Eliasson in a recent interview in the publication Africa Recovery. "The Cold War bad an artificial stability built into its respective camps, and the extreme turmoil we see now ... is a historic expression of forces repressed for a long time," he said. That helps explain, without excusing, the full-blown violence in Bosnia and the chaotic life-and-death situation in Somalia and elsewhere in Africa. Those conflicts, only made worse by UN inaction,

Butros Ghali during his travels. The United Nations needs recasting into a more effective instrument for use in humanitarian crises or large-scale civil wars. Achieving that will and should require more than the power of the secretary-general's office. In the final analysis, UN reorientation is the responsibility of its members. The noises in the world's hot spots last week should be heard and heeded beyond United Naccos headquarters.

are related to the scorn heaped upon Mr.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Forward Now in Kenya

was sworn in on Monday as Kenya's president only hours after results of a disputed vote were announced. Domestic protests and a cutoff in foreign aid had forced him to permit the first multiparty elections in-26 years. Although the rules were skewed in his favor. 15 members of his cahinet were defeated and, in a four-way race, Mr. Moi woo only by a plurality, with a claimed 36.7 percent. This is a considerable moral victory for the opposition, and

a vindication of Western pressure. Mr. Moi has beld office since 1978, having succeeded Kenya's first president, Jomo Kenyatta. During the Cold War, when times were better, Washington tended to view him as a useful friend despite his autocraoc tantrums. He once instructed members of his cabinet to repeat aloud his wishes like parrots, and more recently vowed to crush his opponents like rats.

Now, in leaner times, corruption has

worsened and Washington no longer bites its tongue about the Moi regime's delinquencies. No envoy in Nairobi has been more outspoken than Smith Hempstone, the former reporter and right-wing pundit who has been President George Bush's emissary. This criticism helped bring about an election in which three opposition parties won 85 seats in the National Assembly compared with the ruling party's 95 — although, in a typical catch, Mr. Moi may

appoint 12 more members. His three challengers cry fraud and demand a new vote, without spelling out what they will do if they don't get one. The president charges that their real objective is a civil war, an ominous hint that he may seek emergency powers. The best advice to the losers is to hew to the constitutional path and use their leverage in the National Assembly, thus building on, rather than squandering,

their formidable moral advantage. -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Either a NATO Guarantee or Empty Words

PARIS — Is a bad agreement better than no agreement? The Bosnian settlement proposed by David Owen and Cyrus Vance in Geneva ratifies Serbian and Croatian aggression, drawing internal frontiers for a new Bosnia-Herzegovina along the lines of military conquests and ethnic purges already completed.

If accepted, the agreement would, for a time at least, stop or reduce the killings, mutilations and rapes taking place there. It would do nothing about the problem of Muslim, Hungarian and Croatian minorities inside the present frontiers of Serbia, whose treatment by the Serbs will decide whether a Balkan war is to follow the Bosnian war.

The proposed settlement will probably be re-jected, because it does not give the Serbs all they want, which is a sovereign state of their own inside Bosnia, free to link itself to Serbia. At the same time it probably gives them, and the Croats, too much for the existing Bosnian government to accept. The Bosnians want Bosnian sovereignty, and the Bosnian Serbs disarmed.

Hence the United States and the European powers are likely to be back next week facing questions they do not want to answer about intervention. Their effort thus far has been to contrive interventions that are not actually interventions. The United Nations' unenforced air exclusion zone, theoretically banning air activity that in practice is of hitle actual military consequence, has been a perfect case of this. It has caused negligible inconvenience to Serhian forces, while posing no risk to Western soldiers or politicians, but has temporarily appeared Western public opinion.

The further intervention now officially con-

templated, if the Geneva talks end, would seem to consist of enforced air exclusion (indistinguishable in practice from the unenforced), the possible creation of safety zones for refugees. UN observers in Macedonia, and reiteration of the threat that the United States has already made to attack Serbian targets if the attempt is made to expel Muslims from Kosovo.

The last is the most sensitive point, since Serbi-an nationalists regard Kosovo as the heartland of an nationalists regard Kosovo as the heartand of Serbian civilization, the Muslims there as interlop-ers, and any threat to Serbian sovereignty in Kosovo as potentially mortal to Serbia itself. Arming the Bosnians to fight for themselves, providing them air support, interdicting supply lines from Serbia to the Serbian milinas in Bosnia

- in short, the plausible forms of military intervention in the Bosnian war - do not seem to be considered options, other than in reaction to an attack upon the UN forces now in that country.

Nor is there any indication of what might actually be done by Western governments if an ethnic purge begins in Kosovo, and elsewhere in Serbia — and intensifies, rather than stops, when the American bombers come. The Serbs

By William Pfaff

willingly remind you that they consider themselves a martyr-nation, whose victories can

So many opportunities have been lost to check this war, so many thresholds of international aggression and crime breached — all to Western official silence, indifference or hypocrisy - that we have now arrived at the point where no good option exists. Every choice is a bad one.

The partition and ethnic purge of Bosnia-

Herzegovina is for practical purposes an accom-plished fact. Signature of the Geneva agreement would free the Serbian government to concentrate on ethnic "purification" within its own frontiers. Failure at Geneva, followed by foreign interference in Kosovo, or the international community's arming of the Bosmans, or foreign military intervention in Bosnia, would undoubtedly provoke the same result.

Why should President Slobodan Milosevic, his political partners in Belgrade and the extremist leaders of the Serbian minorities in Kosovo, Bosnia-Herzesovina and ex-Croatia stop now? They have won every diplomatic and military battle. They have defied the international community and shown themselves unafraid of wider war in the Balkans. They have met every attempt to block them with a plunge into more extrava-gant adventures and still greater dangers, and each time they have succeeded.

They have learned that they can afford to treat

the United States, the European Community, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Eu-

rope, and the rest, with easy contempt.

The only serious measure I can think of to halt this slide toward international war is the one I proposed in December, a NATO guarantee of existing frontiers in Balkan and Eastern Europe, and explicitly of the frontiers between Kosovo and Albania, Greece and Macedonia, Bulgaria and Macedonia, and Serbia and Hungary.

This guarantee should also extend to the internationally recognized 1992 frontiers of Croatia, Bosnia-Herzogovia, and Serbia — with actual implementation of the guarantee left for the future. And there should be a provision that only such revisions as may be ratified by the international community will be acknowledged. Hang that over the heads of the Serbian govern-ment, and the leaders of the Serbian militias in

Bosnia-Herzegovina.
But should the West do this, it cannot be empty threat. This guarantee must be accompa-nied by conspicuous preparations for enforce-ment: troop alerts and redeployments, logisti-cal preparations. There must be a political decision that if these guarantees are violated. NATO will act with the same automaticity and inevitability as it would have reacted in the past to a violation of the frontier between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Otherwise we are wasting our time, and their lives.

> International Herald Tribune. D Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



Royals in Trouble: Malaysia's Sultans Have a Role

KUALA LUMPUR — It bas been a bad period for monarchs, an elite understandably con-scious that what affects one affects them all. They are supposed to be symbols more than substance, so in theory their behavior should not be a major issue. Yet from Britain to Monaco and now to Malaysia, the royals are finding that behavior is as important as blood if they

Of all the current royalty issues, the most important constitutionally is that in Malaysia. The country has a unique system, reflecting its history and the federal nature of its constitution. The nine sultans take turns to become king of Malaysia for five years.

At a special session of Parliament beginning on Jan. 18, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad plans to push through constitutional changes ending the sultans' immunity from prosecution. But the sultans, who are due to meet Mr. Mahathir this Satur-

'day, are resisting.
They are bound to lose in Parliament, where the governing coalition bas a two-thirds majority, enough to amend the constitution. However, the sultans, who are hereditary rulers in nine of Malaysia's 13 states, could still fight in the courts. So in the end, a compromise may be negotiated.

Neither way is the outcome likely to lead to any immediate political drama. Yet it may profoundly affect the balance between central and state power in Malaysia and, indirectly, the balance between majority and minority rights in this racially mixed, geographically diverse and increasingly prosperous country of 20 million.

The trigger for the attack on royal

By Philip Bowring

prerogative was the alleged beating up recently of a bockey coach by Sultan Mahmood of Johor. The government-guided press has been be-side itself with indignation at his be-havior and has been trumpeting calls for the sultans to be brought within the law. In doing so, the press has tapped a deep vein of resentment, particularly among urban middleclass Malaysians, over the privileged and high-handed actions of a number of the royal families.

The extravagance of some has been legendary, while others have been variously accused in Kuala Lumpur's of-

The Malay rulers have never bothered to devise a way of disciplining themselves. But the real issue is one of power and of checks and balances.

ten accurate gossip circles of extortion, rape of both their subjects and forests, and even murder. All in all, conduct

unbecoming modern monarchs.

Mr. Mahathir cited the recent problems of the British royals in support of his moves, which he argued were intended to protect Malaysia's system of constitutional monarchy

from falling into disrepute.

However, the issue is not quite so simple. With so many sultans, not to mention scores of lesser royals, it is almost inevitable that at any one time there will be several of questionable character or sanity. Some systems may have ways of removing or quar-snuming rogue royals, but the Malay

rulers have never bothered to devise a way of disciplining themselves.

In the light of Sultan Mahmood's long history of violent behavior, few Malaysians are keen to defend the current immunity from prosecution enshrined in the constitution. Yet many question Mr. Mahathir's motives in moving against the sultans now. Traditionalists accuse him

of undermining a cornerstone of the nation for sbort-term political considerations. Unlike his predecessors, Mr. Mahathir, who is of part-Indian descent, has no aristocratic Malay connections and sees the hereditary rulers as

typifying feudal attitudes. He wants Malays to cast such attitudes aside so that they can compete more effectively with Chinese and Indians in a modern Malaysian industrial society. He has taken on the sultans before. In 1983, he forced them to surrender their right to refuse assent to laws passed by Parliament. Recently he

has been at loggerheads with several state rulers, accusing them of inter-ference in politics, backing his Malay political opponents and frustrating the central government.

But the root of the issue is not the

behavior of one or two sultans, who can never be more than irritants to Mr. Mahathir. It is the issue of central power versus both states' rights and the complex checks and balances built into Malaysia's constitution to accommodate its racial and geographical diversity.

pushy dogs and horses.)
This same syndrome may attach

to your economic conference. Some

number crunchers complained that

all those biz whizzes sitting around

in a circle was nothing but public relations. Oh, pooh. Public rela-tions is just what the economy needs right now, after four years of being more closeted than a gay gen-

eral. You got a lot of expectations going with all that talk; Toys 'R' Us did a booming Christmas business on Super Nintendo and Puppy Sur-prise. Now you have about 90 days

before anyone says, "All he's done

The prime minister wants a coun-

try with a strong central government try with a strong central government and concentration of power in the bands of the prime minister and cabinet, untrammeled by states' rights, royal prerogatives or a strongly independent judiciary. In 11 years in office, be has greatly increased the authority of the prime minister at the expense of the judiciary, the press, the states and royal rights.

Once the powers of the sultans were seen as one bulwark of indigenous

seen as one bulwark of indigenous Malay rights against the economic power of pon-Malays, particularly the Chinese. But today, after years of rapid economic growth, many Malays believe that their political supremacy is secure and that centralism helps their economic advancement.

Non-Malays generally have few reasons to sympathize with the sul-tans, who have never been known to use their residual powers to help their minority subjects but instead have exacted massive tribute from them. Many Chinese and Indian Malaysians would be content to see the royals go the way of their counterparts in Indonesia or Germany, with only titles and palaces to cling to. However, many non-Malays do express concern about the erosion of constitutional barriers to centralism and to possible oppression of the mi-norities by the majority. The Malaysian monarchy reflects

the diversity of the nation. It is thus different from other Asian monarchies, such as Thailand's and Japan's, which are symbols of unitary, ethnically homogeneous states.

Removal of immunity from the

sultans will not just mean that they can no longer carry ont criminal acts with impunity. It will open them up to all kinds of legal pressures relating to what the constitution does and does not allow them to do - for example, vaguely worded constraints on their ability to engage in business or politics. In effect, the sultans will be politically castrated. The Malaysian royals have mainly

themselves to blame for the fix they are now in. But there is a danger of throwing out the system with the sinners and upsetting the balances that keep Malaysia's complex society open, stable and prosperous. Constitutional monarchs may not be beyond the law, but they are supposed to be a bulwark of the constitution. There is a lot at stake in Malaysia for federalists and monar-

International Herald Tribune.

We Can Get The Boats to Rise Again

By Sheldon Danziger and Peter Gottschalk

WASHINGTON — The U.S. poverty rate for 1991, recently announced by the Census Bureau, was 14.2 percent, It was quickly rationalized by some as another byproduct of the recession. But that is

only part of the story.

The increase in poverty and decline in family income from 1989 to 5 1991 followed an economic recovery that did little to help the disadvan taged. The past two decades constitute an era of slow economic growth. rising poverty and increasing gaps between the rich and both the poor

and the middle class.

These 20 years are an American anomaly. A generation of children has a higher poverty rate than the preceding generation; a generation of adults has experienced only a modest increase in its standard of living; a substantial portion of the generation has a lower living standard than the

previous generation. Poverty, income inequality and economic hardship were already high at the end of the 1980s. Now they are higher: One in seven Americans was a poor in 1991, as was one in five children — rates as high as those of the late 1960s. The poorest fifth of families have even less income (adjusted for inflation) than in 1973.

The poverty rate and extent of in-equality in the United States are much higher than in Canada and

Northern Europe. From the late 1940s until the stagflation of the mid-1970s, economic growth was beneficial to the poor and the middle class. During that period, a rising ode truly did lift all boats. The incomes of families at the bottom and middle rose even more than those at the top.

Since then, growth has slowed and been biased toward the rich. The 1980s were a time of uneven tides. People with below-average incomes and relatively high poverty rates benefited least. The young gained less than the old; less educated workers gained less than more educated workers; minorities gained less than whites.

While poverty fell less during the 1980s than in previous recoveries and the incomes of the middle class stagnated, the ranks of the rich increased to an all-time high. There has not been a decade of such rising inequal-

tues since the 1920s. Several recent studies emphasize that rising poverty and inequality are primarily due to technological change. changes in international trading patterns and other structural changes in the economy that have increased the demand for highly skilled workers.

Some workers prospered, but many lost jobs or had to accept pay cuts. Most of the increased hardship since 1981 has been due to structural changes in the economy, the unevenness of the 1980s recovery and the continuing recession. But, rather than offsetting some of the market forces, government tax and social welfare policies made things worse. As the incomes of the rich were soaring, their tax rates were cut. As the

earnings of the least fortunate were falling, their social benefits were cut. There are no simple cures. Acrossthe-board cuts in income and capital gains tax rates would not help the unemployed and the working poor. But carefully designed program expansions and innovations could be effective. For the long run, policies that increase investment in schools, training programs, infrastructure, and research and development offer the best hope for raising productivity and wage growth.

In the short run, there are ways to offset the economic hardship generated by the market without unduly interfering with the market. Examples include increasing the take-bome income of poor and middle-income families by substituting refundable credits for the personal income tax exemption; establishing refundable tax credits for day care; and further expanding the earned-income tax credit. The costs of these policies can be financed by modestly higher marginal tax rates on the wealthy.

Americans can learn a lesson from the social policy experiment of the past 12 years. The policy of benign oeglect for the working poor, the unemployed and the middle class was a prescription for economic hardship for millions of American families.

Mr. Danziger is professor of social work and public policy at the University of Michigan. Mr. Goatschalk is professor of economics at Boston College. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

(REII)

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: High Ambitions

PARIS — Two aeronauts, MM. Hermite and Besançon, intend to bottle air from above the clouds at a height of 20,000 metres, and more if found possible. But it is not their intention to attempt going with their balloons to this immense height. The unfortunate Zenitto experiment. where men lost their lives at 8,600 mètres or so, and the fainting of Glaisher at 9,200 mètres leave no doubt whatever of what would be the result of such a rash attempt.

1918: A Lesser Air War

PARIS - Members of the Lafayette Squadrilla have been amusing them-selves lately by shooting down small red balloons, by means of which the German High Command, profiting by favorable winds, is carrying out an extensive propaganda campaign. Bundles of literature prioted in French were sent across the lines, but

trenches. Confident that the morale of the French soldier would be unaffected by the propaganda, the French authorities gave orders to French American soldiers to puncture the balloons by machine-gun fire in order that the French infantrymen might get their share.

1943: Rations All 'Round WASHINGTON - [From our New

York edition: The Office of Price Administration reduced fuel-oil rations for non-residential buildings another 25 per cent yesterday [Jan. 6] and banned all pleasure driving un-der penalty of revocation of gasoline coupons. Both orders, applying to the seventeen Eastern seaboard states and the District of Columbia, are effective at noon today. Meanwhile, it was learned that all oil-heated buildings except private dwellings in the area will lose their fuel ratings unless they convert to coal under the terms of a directive sent by Price out of reach of the soldiers in the Administrator Leon Henderson.

Watch Out for This Lapel Pin Thing

N EW YORK — To President-elect Clinton. Re the Inaugural. Dear Bill:

That sounds too informal, doesn't it? After all, I'm not an F.O.B. (Friend of Bill) and for a long time I wasn't even an S.O.B. (Supporter of Bill). But I am related by marriage to a C.O.B. (Contributor of Bill) and so I have come into possession of this

lovely inaugural mailing. First off, thanks for the beautiful big engraved invitation. When we opened it we thought we were being invited to the wedding of the daughter of the Sultan of Brunei. Then we read it over and concluded that we were being invited to the inauguration of someone named William Jefferson Clinton. Whew! No wonder you settled on that simple but elegant all-occasion nickname.

However, since I am related by marriage to a lawyer, who knows how to read fine print, I soon learned that this inaugural invitadon only served to welcome our "participation in any of the public events." We had to sit the kids down and explain that what that really meant was that we could take our sleeping bags down to Pennsylvania Avenue and stake out a position on the parade route, and that while we would be willing to do that for Stones tickets in July, we would not be doing it for Bill in January.

The kids were not disappointed

however, because with the engraved

invitation was an invitation to buy

souvenirs. Someone on your mangu-

ral team must have known how deep

the lust for embossed hats and com-

memorative key chains runs in the

By Anna Quindlen

American spirit because the flier prominently features a sterling silver saxophone pin, "shown actual size." Now, I bring all this up, Bill, because this sort of thing — let's call it the saxophone lapel pin thing — is going to be a problem for you. It is a fine line between being presidential and appreciate the problem for you. sidential and purveying novelty items, between folksiness and dig-nity, between promising and delivering. And it is time to start drawing that line, before you invite a Boy Scout troop in for Sloppy Joes in a fit of bonhomic and then discover you're already scheduled for lunch with John Major.

Our phony invitation, for in-stance, brought to mind that testy bean counters" criticism of women's groups just before the holi-days. The problem was that you raised expectations with those folks. When you talked about an administration that looked like America, they thought of the America in which half of us are female. They did not think of the America in which women get a few visible appointments and then everyone congratulates himself on filling some minority quota even though we actually happen to be the majority.

(This view was represented by the editorial cartoonist who showed a bunch of animals saying "We be-lieve President-elect Clinion's cabinet appointments do not reflect America's diversity - they're all humans." In other words, it's only a

about the economy is hold that stupid conference." It's not an easy road you'll walk on Jan. 20. You're going to have to balance hope and reality, the long haul and the quick fix. And you'll have to try to be approachable with-out being ridiculous. On your shoulders bes heavy the burden of answering a question never before asked in this nation: Can a man wail on "Arsenio" and lead the free world?

But one cautionary note to begin with: It may be that on that triumphant trip from the Capitol to the White House, the one Jimmy Carter walked hand-in-hand with Rosslynn to show what a regular guy be was, you'll be tempted to stop off for a Quarter Pounder with cheese, a gablest with a table of nurse's aides and a magnanimous offer of jobs - for everyone! On the house! It may feel right. It may feel new generation. But when that spirit moves you, Bill, keep moving. The New York Times.

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OPINION

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Sheldon Danziego L Peter Gottechal ASHINGTON powers rate Continues to the Continues of the Continues o A percent to the second of the real a tacreex

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Feet ... W. Rabous Will

Mr. Nureyev also gained a repu-tation as an unpredictable individualist. He took little interest in poli-Communist officials by his curiosity about the foreign attractions that visited Leningrad.

On June 17, 1961, the Kirov had finished its run in Paris and was

For the Freshman Crowd, A Capitol Comeuppance

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON - For the next W two weeks, the biggest egos in Washington will belong to the 123 men and women who were sworn in Tuesday as newly elected members of the U.S. Congress. Surrounded by adoring relatives and campaign supporters, flattered by the newly hired members of their staffs, they are understandably quite full of themselves, these members of the largest freshman class since 1948.

The feeling will survive for only a formight. On Jan. 20, Bill Clinton will take the oath of office as the first member of the baby-boom generation to

It comes as a shock to the first-time congressman to learn that in his new surroundings, he is a very ordinary human being.

make it all the way to the presidency. The next morning, 90 percent of the freshmen will inquire of the face in the mirror: "Why him — and not me?"
There is nothing new about the process

of deflating freshman egos. A thoughtful reader in Rockville, Maryland, Richard J. Muzzrole, recently sent me the text of a dispatch which one Samuel Hubbard filed from Washington to the Nashua. New Hampshire, Daily Telegraph just as Congress was assembling 90 years ago. The first paragraphs read:

"It usually takes the new congressman until after the midwinter holidays to rightly get his bearings, to learn where he is at and find his place in the great governmental machine. The lessons he must learn are not always altogether pleasant. There is likely to be some disillusion as to previously conceived notions

of his own greatness and importance. "It is naturally something of a shock to the man who was the most distinguished citizen of his district when the fact is borne in on his consciousness that he is, after all, a very ordinary human being as he measures himself by the larger environment of the national capital.

This may be somewhat painful to his pride, but it is wholesome. If he has come here with the idea that during his first term be is going to reform the whole political universe, the sooner he gets rid of that notion the better for him and his future usefulness in the legislature."

The first impression is that many of the congressional freshmen elected along with Bill Clinton told voters in the recent campaign that their mission in life was indeed to "reform the whole political universe."

But perspectives change. It was, I believe, the same William Jefferson Clinton whose name appears on the Inaugural invitations who inveighed against the "brain-dead politics of Washington" back in July. But that did not stop him from filling three-fourths of the top jobs in his administration with markly of Congress and tration with members of Congress and alumni of past administrations.

The trick as many of the freshmen already grasp, is to make the system work rather than waste energy trying to "fix" things which only marginally im-pede such action. The measure of "reform" is how well the public is served, not how pure the system grades on some self-appointed ethicist's scorecard.

Mr. Clinton has demonstrated the point by recruiting effective and seasoned Washington operatives for his government but at the same time moving quickly to close the "revolving door" that in the past has speeded people like them out of government service and into luctative lobbying jobs.

Now Congress needs to do its part by rewriting campaign finance laws to end its current dependence on funds solicited or extorted from favor-seeking lobbyists and their political-action commit-tees. It needs to find a way to provide challengers with sufficient resources so that most congressional districts see a

real campaign every two years.
If it does that, it need not worry about closing the House gym, shutting down the reserved parking lot at National Airport or banning every other perk, as some purists would have it do. Those things don't effect its work. And much more can be done to restore public confidence in Congress by passing a realistic budget and health care plan than hy raising the price members pay for hair-cuts in the Capitol harber shops.

Odds are, the freshmen lawmakers already know this. Most of them have served substanual apprenticeships in local or state office — especially in the legislatures, those breeding grounds of craftiness. They are ready for the tests they now face.

In fact, you can say of this congressional Class of '92 what Samuel Hubbard said of the Class of '02:

"As a rule, they seem to be men" and women, one should add today -"of liberal notions of life and broadgauge ideas. Indeed the new members form an exceptionally bright and competent aggregation. By the end of their first term they will have learned a great many things and, if not nipped in the bud by defeat for re-election, will doubtless make useful legislators."

The Washington Post,

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signa-ture, name and full address, Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We connot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Is Panic Part of It?

Unfortunately, Croats and Muslims are fighting not only a formidable Serbi-an war machine but also formidable public relations efforts, which have created confusion and indecision among

the Western powers. One example of successful Serbian stalling techniques is the game of good cop-bad cop, played by Milan Panic (the good cop) and Slobodan Milosevic tol course, the bad cop). Mr. Panic, though no longer prime minister, has played his part well. The two of them have fooled the world, directing attention from the bloodletting and genocide that the Serbs wage even now against the people of

Bosnia and Croana. Mr. Panic and other Serbian nationals casually attended peace talks in Geneva and New York, making promise after promise. Meanwhile, Mr. Milosevic con-tinues to encourage the forces that are blasting churches, leveling hospitals, raping and gunning down women and children and destroying everything else that could possibly prove that the Croats

and Muslims were ever there. When Mr. Panie became prime minister, he vowed to end the war in Bosnia and Creatia within 100 days. But he was stalling for time to allow the Serbs to finish off the Muslims and the Croats,

The Western world was naive in Munich in 1938. Will con artists like Milan Panic persuade the world to close its eyes? If things do not change soon, the answer, sadly enough, is yes.

STJEPAN BALOG.

An Unpresidential Image

One need be neither a staunch Republican nor a staunch American to he disappointed at the choice of the photograph of President George Bush used in your Jan. 2 issue, Though Mr. Bush, the U.S. commander in chief, was on a mission to hring relief and hope to the suffering, the photo showed a disheveled old man, exhausted and hunched over, with a bottle of who-knows what in his hand. Had the headline read "Bowery

Bums Celebrate the New Year" the pho-

to would have gone unquestioned. SHARI LESLIE SEGALL

An Indonesian Reply

Regarding the editorial "Colonialist Indonesia" (Dec. 8):

This Washington Post editorial makes some provocative points, about which we would like to comment. To hrand Indonesia as "colonialist," as the editorial does, is unfair. Having suffered for three and a half centuries under the yoke of colonialism and having gained independence through years of bloody war, Indonesia is acutely aware of the evil of colonialism and has no desire to impose it on anyone else. When communism, another brand of colonialism, tried to gain power by force in 1965, the Indonesian people rose to the occasion and thwarted it.

The editorial alludes to the tragic incident of Nov. 12, 1991, in which dozens of lives were lost. It belittles the government's subsequent actions. Many objec-

tive observers called them swift and decisive: President Suharto immediately formed a blue-ribbon commission of inquiry, headed by a supreme court justice. Acting upon its report, the president relieved two senior military officers of their positions, although they were not directly responsible for the tragedy. Several other officers of various ranks were court-martialed and sentenced. Many countries, including the United States, originally criticized the handling of the incident but later praised President Suharto for his conduct in the matter.

As to José Alexandre "Xanana" Gusmao, he is not a political prisoner. He was a leader of a terrorist organization that had inflicted pain and death upon innocent people. Nonetheless, be is being accorded due process and treated humanely. Contrary to the editorial, the Indonesian government has given the In-ternational Committee of the Red Cross access to the detainee: Two ICRC officials, Pierre Pont and Francisco Otero. visited Mr. Gusmao on Dec. 7 at National Police Headquarters in Jakarta.

HOESNI THAMRIN. Embassy of Indonesia, Paris.

Not Exactly a Fan

A. M. Rosenthal might be writing what is "on his mind." but he surely is getting "on my nerves." He is undeniably an untalented, unsophisticated, indecent and insensitive writer.

AFIF SAFIEH. Head of the PLO Delegation to the United Kingdom.

No Cure for Sexual Sadism But to Throw Away the Key

By Andrew Vachss

N EW YORK —Westley Allan Dodd and sadistic the offense, the more likely was hanged early on Tuesday at the Washington State Penitentiary in Walla Another factor that thwarts rehability Walla. Sentenced to execution for the torture-murder of three boys, be had refused all efforts to appeal his case.

He may not have exhausted his legal remedies, but he certainly exhausted so-ciety's efforts at "rehabilitation." A

MEANWHILE

chronic, calcified sexual sadist, he stated in a recent court brief: "If I do escape, I promise you I will kill and rape again and I will enjoy every minute of it." There can be no dispute that monsters

live among us. The only question is what to do with them once they are known. The death penalty is not a response Racially and economically biased in America, and endlessly protracted, it returns little for its enormous economic and social costs. It is effective - the killer will not strike again — but timited to murderers; it will not protect against rapists and child molesters who are vir-

tually assured of release and almost certain to commit their crimes again. When a child's development is incomplete or perverted - and child abuse is the most dominant cause in that equa-- he or she tends not to develop empathy. There is a missing card, one that cannot be put back in the deck once

the personality is fully formed.

While early childhood experiences may impel, they do not compel, in the

end, evil is a matter of choice. Sociopaths can learn to project a veneer of civilization — for predators, it is part of their camouflage — hut they will always lack the ability to feel any pain hut their own, pursuing only self-gratifi-carion. Not all sociopaths choose sexual violence. For some, the outlet can be political or economic skulduggery. But those for whom blood or pain is the stimulus act no less efficiently and at a terrible and unacceptable cost.

Some predatory sociopaths can be de-terred. None can be rehabilitated because they cannot return to a state that never existed. The concept of coercive therapy is a contradiction; successful psychiatric treatment requires participants, not mere recipients. What makes sexual predators so in-

tractable and dangerous is that they like what they do and intend to keep doing it. A 1992 study of 767 rapists and child molesters in Minnesota found that those who bad completed psychiatric treat-ment were arrested more often for new sex crimes than those who had not been treated at all. A Canadian survey that tracked released child molesters for 20

years revealed a 43 percent recidivism

rate regardless of the therapy. The difference between those simply incarcerated and those subjected to a full range of treatments appears statistically negligible. And the more violent

tation is the need for offenders to seek higher and higher levels of stimulation. There is no observable waning of their

not outgrow their behavior. If we don't intend to execute sexual predators and we have no treatment, what is our final line of defense?

desires over time. Sexual predators do

Washington State has a so-called sexual predator law permitting indefinite confinement of sex offenders deemed to be dangerous if released. The law's critics argue that psychiatry has been a woefully dequate forecaster. Others cite the constitutional problems of imprisorment

based on prospective conduct.

Recently there has been much discussion of voluntary castration. Such a "remedy" ignores reality. Sexual violence is not sex gone too far, it is violence with sex as its instrument. Rage. sadism and a desire to control or debase others are the driving forces. Castration can be reversed chemically

with black-market hormones, and sex murders have been committed by physically castrated rapists. People have been raped by blunt objects. And how do you castrate female offenders?

Our response to sexual predators must balance the extent and intensity of the possible behavior with the probability of its occurrence.

An ex-prisoner likely to expose himself on a crowded subway may be a risk we are willing to assume. A prisoner with even a moderate probability of sexual torture and murder is not.

Chronic sexual predators have crossed an osmotic membrane. They can't step back to the other side - our side. They don't want to. If we don't kill or release them, we have but one choice: Call them monsters and isolate them.

I have spoken to many predators. They always exhibit amazement that we do not hunt them. And that when we capture them, we eventually let them go. Our attitude deliberately interferes with Darwinism, endangering our species. A proper experiment produces answers. Experiments with sexual sadists have produced only victims. Washington

State's sexual-predator law will surely be challenged in the courts and it may take years before constitutional and crimino-logical criteria are established to incarcerate a criminal beyond his or her sentence.

Perhaps no-parole life sentences for

certain sex crimes would be a more straightforward answer. Such laws offer our only hope against

an epidemic of sexual violence that threatens to pollute society beyond any possibility of its own rehabilitation. The writer, a lawyer who represents

children, is author of a forthcoming novel, "Shella." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Scotland's whiskey Industry is

GENERAL NEWS

U.S. to Make It Official: Passive Smoking Kills

By Tom Kenworthy

WASHINGTON - In a long-delayed decision that could eventually have a major effect on the U.S. workplace, the Environmental Protection Agency will conclude officially Thursday that exposure to "secondhand" eigarette smoke causes lung cancer in adults and greatly increases the risk of

respiratory illnesses in children.

The endorsement of a report by a panel of scientific advisers by the agency's administrator, William K. Reilly. will end a contentious two-year review of the issue during which the panel's evidence and conclusions have been denounced repeatedly by the tobacco industry.

The agency's endorsement of the panel's findings will have no immediate practical impact, because the agency has no authority to regulate indoor air pollution. But the move could have a significant influence on how local governments that environmental tobacco smoke is a Class A human and the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administra-

tion adopt and enforce workplace anti-smoking rules. The safety administration is in the beginning stages of soliciting information on indoor air quality, a process that could lead to new federal rules on air pollution in the workplace. An spokesman said Tuesday that "it's too early to tell" what the impact would be of the designation of passive tobacco smoke as a human carcinogen, but said the report would "feed into the process" of workplace rule- asthma attacks in children.

carcinogen - a group that includes a handful of substances,

including asbestos, arsenic and benzene. The smoke, the panel estimated from a variety of studies. annually causes the lung cancer deaths of approximately

The report also blames secondhand smoke for hundreds of thousands of cases of childhood respiratory illnesses such as bronchitis and poeumonia and for increasing the severity of

Mr. Davis.



DIZZY: Gillespie Dies at 75

(Continued from page 1) version of his hest-known composition, "A Night in Tunisia," all with style, humility and an impish sense

"Oh man, music is so big." he once snid. "Nobody gets bigger than music."

Mr. Gillespie, who with his goa-tee, dark glasses and beret looked like the quintessential jazz musi-cian, was one of the longest-surviv-ing founders of the frenetic bebop style associated with Mr. Parker and the jazz clubs of New York's 52d Street in the 1940s.

"Folks would come up to us and say: 'Hey, play that tune. You know, the one that goes de de bop, do bop de bop. And that's how they started calling our music bebop," Mr. Gillespie recalled. Mr. Parker died of bean failure

chestra.

in 1955. And Mr. Gillespie outlasted almost all of his other jazz col-leagues of the time — Coleman Hawkins, Charlie Barnet. Woody Herman, Duke Ellington, Earl Hines, Billy Eckstine, Dexter Gor-

don, Art Blakey. Mr. Monk and

But the music lived on, and Mr. Gillespie, who won Grammy awards in 1975 and 1980 and recorded more than 100 albums, was its foremost advocate and ambas-

While the improvisational bebop was the underpinning for Mr. Gillespie's music, he branched into other styles, many with an international flavor. In the late 1980s and early 1990s he fronted a big band known as the United Nation Or-

EUROPEAN **TOPICS**

Paris Sends Them Packing, in a Hurry

France's prestigious Ecole Na-tionale d'Administration, or ENA, has reopened in a remodcled women's prison in Strasbourg, in one of the most conspicuous — and controversial moves in a government decentralization program. More than a score of offices, agencies and schools — from the postal authority to the National Center for Teaching by Correspondance (perhaps the most apt choice for relocation) — are being shifted

out of Paris. The moves are coming at a pace some say is designed to make them irreversible if, as expected, the Socialist governmen loses power in elections this spring. Perhaps inevitably, there has been resistance. Employees of one planning agency launched their first strike ever.

Besides the predictable grumbling about being sent to the "backward provinces," critics of the ENA move have protested that the elite school, where many of France's future leaders study must be kept close to the seat of government, where it had been since its founding in 1945. But in a reopening-day speech, the ENA director, Jean-Marie Coussirou, gently chastened his stu-dents, telling them that civil servants (present or future) had to master the art of yielding to the will of the nation's political decision-makers: · · ·

Aged shoplifters now form a

Around Europe

major category in German crime statistics, police say, Nation-wide, one in 10 of those caught is 60 or over, and in cities like Stuttgart, the figure is as high as one in three. Most thefts are small - often a can of soup. a bottle of shampoo or a package of candles. Many of the culprits tell police their pensions are too small to live on. But others claim they are merely seeking relief from the tedium of reured life. "I just wanted to live it up a bit," said one woman over 70.

At the other end of the crime spectrum, drug-related deaths in Germany declined in 1992, after years of rapid increases. In ail, 2,029 deaths were reported. down from 2,125 the year before. Experts credit the spread of counseling programs for addicts.

Thirty-five percent of EC residents are prepared to move to another country within the European Community, and most would pick France. A survey in the daily newspaper Le Parisien found the highest number of would-be emigrants, 53 percent, were Dutch, followed by Germans, Britons and Belgians.

Preparations for the rebuilding of Dresden's historic Frauenkirche have begun. The 18th-century edifice had been largely destroyed in the Allied bombing raids of 1945 that obliterated much of the city, but the church's ruins were preserved as a memorial. The new church should open around the turn of the century.

falling on hard times. Production through October of last year was 304 million liters, down from 417 million in the corresponding pe riod of 1991. Rising demand in Southern Europe and South America has failed to offset weaker orders from the United States and Japan, said Campbell Evans, an industry spokesman. In a symbolic blow to distillers' pride, even the Scotush National Party has not been sucking up for the home product. At a reception during the recent EC meeting in Edinburgh, Polish vodka was served instead of Scotch

whisky. The British translate only about one-fifth as many of their books from other European languages as the next closest country - not terribly surprising giv-en the dominance of the English language, but still a sign to some of persistent insularity in the British book market. In 1990. translations made up 3 percent of British books, 14 percent of German, 17 percent of French, 25 percent of Italian and 26 per-

ceni of Spanish.

Chronic water shortages have forced Romanians, no strangers to hardship, to display excep-tional ingenuity. Half of Bucharest was deprived of water after ice blocked the capital's main pumping station. Other cities had similar problems. The daily newspaper Evenimentul Zilei said George Dinulescu, a Bucha-rest resident, used water from his aquarium for a "fish-flavored"

Brian Knowlton

NUREYEV: Charismatic Dancer Starred in Many Styles After Defecting to West in 1961

(Continued from page 1)

reportedly a Tatar from Kazan. The Nureyevs lived in Moscow for part of World War II, then moved to Ufa, the capital of Bashkiria, in the Urals. It was there that Mr. Nureyev first saw ballet. He began to work with folk-dance groups at school and to take ballet lessons. eventually becoming an apprentice in the corps de ballet at the Ufa

After auditions, he was accepted by the schools of both the Bolshoi Ballet in Moscow and the Kirov Ballet in Leningrad. He chose the Kirov and had the luck to come under the wing of one of its best leachers, Alexander Pushkin. At his graduation in 1958, he was taken into the Kirov Ballet, dancing solo roles from the outset.

was told that he was being sent to Moscow to dance at a gala. He suspected that this was punishran toward two French police indid not return to the Soviet Union until 1987, when he received a special visa to see his dying mother. Mr. Nurevev's first engagement

with a Western troupe was in the De Cuevas Ballet's production of "The Sleeping Beauty." He and Erik Bruhn, who had become close friends, then formed a small company that gave divertissement programs. Americans first saw him on television on Jan. 19, 1962, with Maria Tallchief. He made his New York stage debut at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on March 10. 1962, dancing the "Don Quixote" pas de deux with Sonia Arova. Mr. Nureyev made his British

going to London, but Mr. Nureyev selle" with Miss Fonteyn, Ballet dry for you. Go and dance your works. Many similar worldwide was told that he was being sent to history was made and Mr. Nureyev princes. When you're tired of them, tours followed. began his long association with the Royal Ballet as a "permanent guest ment, and at Le Bourget Airport he artist." It was widely assumed that Miss Fonteyn was approaching the spectors and declared that he end of her performing career, but it wished to remain in the West. He was just as obvious that her new partner had revitalized her. He danced in contemporary bal-

lets and also restaged many 19th-century classics, beginning with the "Kingdom of the Shades" scene from "La Bayadère" for the Royal Ballet in 1963. Mr. Nureyev's more extreme emendations of the classics received mixed notices, as did some of his original ballets, among them "Tancredi" and "Manfred." Unwilling to confine himself to a single troupe, Mr. Nureyev became a globe-trotting guest artist. "I real-

around. If I don't, I will crumble." Early in his career in the West, he also expressed a desire to work with George Balanchine. But as Mr. Nureyev recalled in 1979, Mr. Balanchine told him: "My ballets are too

come back." Mr. Nureyev commented: "I tried to exorcise those princes out of my system. But they wouldn't go away." It was only after Mr. Balanchine's death in 1983 that Mr. Nureyev appeared with the New York City Ballet (in 1988, in "Orpheus").

Mr. Nureyev was also drawn to modern dance. He tried out a blend of modern and classical technique in 1970 in the Royal Ballet's production of "The Ropes of Time," by Rudi Van Dantzig, then ap-peared in Glen Tetley's "Field Fig-ures," "Laborintus" and "Pierrot danced "The Moor's Pavane" by Jose Limon with the National Ballet of Canada in 1972, and began to bave to dance more often," he appear with the Paul Taylor and said in 1970, "and so I travei Murray Louis dance companies. and repeatedly with the Martha Graham Dance Company.

reyev and Friends, offering classi- course I have a personal life. Some-

Mr. Nureyev directed the Paris company from 1983 to 1989. Although his opponents charged that he was too often away from Paris, he kept the company at a high level of excellence. His own choreography for the company included an adaptation of Henry James's "Washington Square" and a "Cinderelia" set in Hollywood.

Mr. Nureyev also made forays into movies, theater and music. He toured America in 1989 as the King of Siam in a revival of the musical "The King and I." Shortly afterward, he studied conducting with a tutor and began conducting in Lunaire." Mr. Nureyev first Eastern Europe. Although already quite iii, he conducted a single performance last May 6 of "Romeo and Juliet" for Ballet Theatre in

New York. Offstage, Mr. Nureyev was a night person who relished parties and discos. Nevertheless, he man-In 1975 Mr. Nureyev set out on a aged to keep details of his private tour with a small group called Nuexcerpts and contemporary thing goes on, I'm sure. But I don't

think the public should know about that. Do you?"

Temperamental outbursts were a famous aspect of his career and personality. Incidents in which Mr. Nureyev slapped his partners were widely reported, and in 1991, a male dancer sued him for injuring him in rehearsal in Italy.

The same year. The Observer in London called him bitter and arrogant. Increasingly, he seemed to give in to the strain of refusing to acknowledge that his dancing days were over. The anti-Semitic remarks he had long made in private

surfaced in print. Mr. Nureyev developed, by his own account, a calculated style as a performer. He made dancing "look difficult and conquerable," as Anna Kisselgoff wrote in The New

York Times in 1975. But after the late 1970s, it was increasingly charged that Mr. Nu-reyev failed to surmount difficulties and that he was dancing past his prime. But he refused to announce his retirement. As he said in 1990, "The main thing is dancing, and before it withers away from my body, I will keep dancing till the last moment, the last drop."



Fugitive Escapes From China's Loosening Grip

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service BELJING — The surprising thing about Zheng Yi is that he turned out to be as successful as a fugitive as he was as a

When Mr. Zheng, a well-known author, was made the target of a nationwide search three and a half years ago, almost no one would have bet on his escape.

He had been a leader of the 1989 democracy movement, and the government had branded him a "most wanted" outlaw and distributed posters with his picture and descrip-

But in an odyssey that speaks volumes about the loosening of controls in China in the 1990s, Mr. Zheng, 45, ran circles around the police and finally escaped the country. He was scheduled to arrive in New York on Wednesday, on a plane from a secret location outside China where he has been

Mr. Zheng's feat would probably have been impossible in the Maoist era, and it reflects the emergence of a more mobile and pluralistic society in which Chinese repression is often impotent. Try as it might, China is no longer very

successful at being a police state.

Under Mao, Chinese sometimes turned their family members over to the police, but not a single person beirayed Mr.

Zheng in his three years on the run. Just the opposite: In the same way that sympathetic Chinese hid underground Communist Party members before the 1949 revolution, fed them and moved them along their way, so ordinary citizens in the 1990s were willing to risk imprisonment to shelter Mr. Zheng and other fugitives.

"It's a fundamental difference from earlier times." Mr. Zheng said. "There were about 100 people who knew my identity — knew my name and knew about the arrest warrant — and yet they helped us."

Mr. Zheng spoke in a five-hour interview in his hiding place

while awaiting a U.S. visa. A condition of the interview was that the location not be disclosed for fear of damaging relations between China and

the place that gave him refuge.

Several hundred other dissidents who were active in the Transmen Square movement also managed to escape from China, some on their own and others on a modern underground railroad. Most of their escapes were kept quiet, in part because the host countries feared that publicity would

ntagonize Beijing. Mr. Zheng may be the last of the fugitives to escape; no more are known to be still on the run in China. But just last fall, about a dozen members of an underground rights organization successfully fled the country after the secret police discovered their identities and moved to arrest them.

Fugitives like Mr. Zheng were successful because in to-day's China they were able to obtain forged identity cards and blend in with the tens of millions of Chinese who now travel from place to place. They were also able to make deals with fishermen who smuggle people and goods. But the element that everyone who escapes emphasizes is

the overwhelming support they receive. "I couldn't have done it by myself," Mr. Zheng said. "Lots of people helped, and I didn't even know many of them beforehand. In three years on the run, only one person

refused to help.

Bei Ming. Mr. Zheng's wife, a 36-year-old writer and scholar who was with her husband for the last two and a half years, interjected: "People from all walks of life helped us. There were intellectuals, workers, peasants, private businessmen, soldiers, police, journalists, officials, even prostitutes." She was arrested after the crackdown and imprisoned for eight months. After her release, she accomplished what the

Relaxed as he sat on a couch beside his wife. Bei Ming. police could not: She found her husband. It took her four months of traveling around the country, constantly followed by secret-police officers, before she made the right contacts and was given a passage on the underground railroad. Finally, in the summer of 1990, she was samggled into the town where her husband was hiding,

After three days in isolation, to make sure she had not been followed, her guardians led her to the safe house where Mr. Zheng was staying. In a room full of friends, new and

"The only problem was that he was disguised really well," she said. "I didn't recognize him."

Mr. Zheng was once an enthusiastic Communist. During the Cultural Revolution, from 1966 to 1976, he was one of the millions of Red Guards wreaking havoe in the country. Then he became disillusioned with communism, particularly when he was sent to live in a village, and he later attended university and became a writer in the central city of Taiyuan.

His works, often sympathetic portrayals of the country-side, became famous. One of them, "Old Well," was made into a prize-winning film.

Mr. Zheng and his wife were visiting Beijing when the Tiananmen democracy movement began in April 1989. Mr. Zheng immediately rose to the forefront, and he was among the first to propose a student hunger strike.

After army troops crushed the protests on June 4, 1989, killing hundreds of workers and students, Mr. Zheng went into hiding. Bei Ming, who was a Communist Party member but who had edited the movement's unofficial newspaper, lived quietly at home in Taiyuan in the belief that she would

The police did detain her, however, and released her only in the spring of 1990. That was when she set out to find her

In Beijing, Report of Cannibalism

Revealing Documents From '60s Cultural Revolution

New York Times Service BELITNG - Newly disclosed confidential government documents suggest that the Cultural Revolution plumbed previously unreported depths of

The documents, prepared by local government offices in the 1980s, two decades after the events they describe, seem to offer a meticulous record of how Red Guards and Communist officials in one province not only tortured their victims to death but also ate their flesh.

Copies of the documents have been smuggled out of China by Zheng Yi, a prominent writer wanted by the Chinese authorities for his work for the democracy movement at Transmen Square in 1989. After three and a half years as a fuguive, Mr. Zheng was to arrive in New York on Wednesday.

At some high schools, students killed their prin-cipals in the school courtyard and then cooked and ate the bodies to celebrate a triumph over "counterrevolutionaries," the documents report. Government-run cafeterias are said to have displayed

erment-run cafeterias are said to have tinplayed bodies dangling on meat hooks and to have served human flesh to employees.

"There are many varieties of cannibalism," declares one report, "and among them are these killing someone and making a late dinner of it, slicing off the meat and having a big party, dividing up the flesh so each person takes a large chunk home to boil roasting the liver and eating it for its medicinal properties, and so on.

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The documents suggest that at least 137 people, and probably hundreds more, were eaten in the Guangxi area in southern China in the late 1960s. In most cases, many people are the flesh of one corpse, so the number of cannibals may have

numbered in the thousands. The cannibalism was apparently confined to parts of Guangxi, a relatively remote area, and was subsequently kept quiet. There is no evidence that anyone in the national Communist Party leader-

ship endorsed it or even knew of it. ship endorsed it or even knew of it.

The documents are stamped with official seals, and there is no indication of any tampering. A spokesman for the Guangxi Region Foreign Affairs Office said he could not comment on whether there had been cannibalism and could not allow a reporter to visit the area and investigate directly. The incidents reported from Guangxi were apparatus the most extensive enjoydes of cannibal.

parently the most extensive episodes of cannibalism in the world in the last century or more. They were also different from any others in that those who took part were not motivated by hunger or psychopathic illness.

Instead, the actions appeared to be ideological: The cannibalism, which took place in public, was often organized by local Communist Party offi-

Some of those reportedly involved in the canni-balism received minor punishments when the Cul-tural Revolution ended after Mao's death in 1976.

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Breast Cancer: Warnings Breed Fear

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By Sandra G. Boodman Washington Post Service

ASHINGTON — The message is terrifyingly familiar: One in cight women will get breast cancer. Those with a family history of it are at greater risk. So are women who have lumpy breasts. The disease is increasingly striking younger women. Mammograms and breast exams fail to detect some cancers. The death rate

from breast cancer hasn't changed in 40 years. All these statements are true - but only in part. Taken out of context, they have helped fuel a disturbing complication of this major killer - breast-cancer hysteria.

"The fear of breast cancer is really incredi-hle," said Patricia T. Kelly, a medical geneticist in Berkeley, California, who has written extensively about breast-cancer risk. "I've had many a person come into my office, drop into a chair, start sobbing and say, 'I just know I'm going to get it. My mother died of breast cancer.

Dr. Kelly and other cancer-risk specialists say the recent torrent of publicity about breast cancer is unnecessarily scaring women. While it has increased awareness of the disease among many. ir has driven others to take drastic measures such as having their healthy breasts surgically removed in the hope of preventing future cancer. Much of the problem lies in basic misconcep-

person's assessment of risk is grounded more in

vinction than in scientific evidence. "Women hear things like 'One in 10 women will get breast cancer and they look around the room and think, 'One of us will die of it.' " said I. Craig Henderson, chief of medical oncology at

the University of California at San Francisco. The problem is exacerbated because some of the research on breast-cancer risk is contradictory or inconclusive; most of it is highly technical and poorly understood.

Dr. Susan Love, a Los Angeles breast suron, concurs, "I think most cancer phobia is instilled by doctors who say things like, 'You're a time bomh' or 'I can't guarantee I'll find a tumor in time.' I think the medical profession and the media have colluded - not consciously or maliciously - to oversimplify" information about who is at risk and why.

Sometimes, Dr. Kelly said, women are so paralyzed by fear that they fail to get proper medical attention. They postpone seeing a doctor they discover a lump, hoping it will go away. The fear of breast cancer reflects a sobering

reality: Despite the much-vaunted war on cancer and some stunning successes in treating malignancies such as Hodgkin's disease and childhood leukemia, women today are as likely to die of breast cancer as their mothers were.

The death rate from hreast cancer has changed little since the 1940s. While lung cantions about individual risk. Often, experts say, a cer kills more women of all ages, breast cancer

is the leading cause of cancer death among women between the ages of 15 and 54. At the same time, most cases of breast cancer - 61 percent last year - are believed to have occurred in women over 60. Even so, breast cancer cfaims far fewer post-menopausal women than does heart disease, which kills nearly 10 times as many women.

For reasons that are unclear, the incidence of breast cancer is rising. The sharpest increase occurred between 1980 and 1987, mostly among women who had early stage tumors. This in-crease is believed to reflect the wider use of mammography. National Cancer Institute officials hope this may result in lower breast-cancer death rates later in this decade. It is soo soon to know if early-detection techniques such as mammography are having a measurable effect on

Much is still unknown about breast cancer. In most cases, doctors cannot pinpoint with any degree of accuracy who is at risk. While a multiplicity of studies implicated suspected risk factors ranging from dietary fat to the use of oral contraceptives, more than 70 percent of cases occur in women who have no apparent

"The risk factors we've focused on probably aren't predictive," said Dr. Love. "Why? Because we don't really have a handle on what the right ones are. We're still looking."

Fever: Parents Shouldn't Overreact

104

When a Child Has a Fever

By Jane E. Brody Year York Times Service

صكذا من الاعل

EW YORK - A conscientious new mother asked whether she should purchase a \$120 thermometer that instantly measures body temperature when placed against the eardrum. But the mother was asking the wrong question. The right question is, should the haby's temperature be taken at all, and if so, when? A second question is, if an infant's or child's

temperature is taken, how accurate a reading

is necessary? And third, what, if anything, should be done to reduce a fever? Infants and children rarely need to have their temperatures taken, and when they are taken, they tarely need to be precisely recorded. In most cases, feeling the child's forehead is enough of a clue. And unless a fever is very high treatment to reduce it could be counterproductive, knocking out one of the body's prime defenses against invading bacteria and

If anything, pediatricians are worried not about parental laxity or inaccuracy in recording their children's temperatures, but about an excessive focus on the "degrees" and insufficient attention to other symptoms of illness that are more revealing and important. A child who is very ill may have only a slightly elevated temperature, while another who has a common respiratory infection may run a fever of 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 Centigrade) or more.

Experts say that undue attention to a child's temperature and mishandling of fevers generate a great deal of unwarranted parental anxiety, avoidable medical complications and countless calls and costly visits to doctors, clinics and emergency rooms.

It is time, they insist, to put fever into perspective as just one sign of ill health, often not a very telling one, and to reassure parents that fevers related to illness are in themselves rarely dangerous. A child's temperature would have to soar to over 106.5 degrees before there is danger of brain damage or death. This almost never happens unless the body's natural ability to cool itself is impaired, say, by enclosing a child in a sun-baked car or bundling a sick baby in too many coverings.

ORE important than precisely recording body temperature is monitoring a sick child's behavfor and other symptoms. A child with a temperature of 104 who is alert and active is far less worrisome than a child with one of 101 who is unusually drowsy and irritable and has a stiff neck or high-pitched cry, which can be symptoms of meningitis.

Low-grade fevers in children rarely require more than symptomatic therapy; increased liquid intake and lighter clothing. Beyond 102, a fever that is associated with obvious discomfort can be treated with acetaminophen or aspirin, drugs known as antipyretics because they lower the setting of the hypothalamic thermostat. Acetaminophen is preferred because aspirin sometimes causes Reye's syndrome, an often fatal disease, in children with influenza or other viral infec-

tions. The main purpose of treating a moderate fever is to increase comfort, not to reduce the lever per se.

If a child's temperature rises above 104, sponging with slightly cool water (not ice water, cold water or alcohol can be beloful, but only if it is done an hour or more after antipyretic (temperature-lowering) medication has been given. Otherwise, sponging can be counterproductive; if the thermostat setting is still elevated, the body will respond to sponging by shivering to generate beat.

Similarly, if the condition causing the fever

persists, the temperature will begin to rise ain once the effects of the antipyretic wears off. However, pediatricians advise against waking a sleeping child to give another dose of the antipyretic.

Body temperature is controlled by an area at the base of the hrain called the bypothalamus, which acts very much like a thermostat. The temperature setting normally bovers around 98.2 degrees Fahrenheit, give or take a degree. But in infants and young children, the normal temperature range is 97.1 to 100 degrees, lower after sleep and higher after eating and other activities.

An infectious illness calls the body's immune defenses into action. Activated white blood cells release interleukin 1 (formerly called endogenous pyrogen), which tells the hypothalamus to push up the setting of the body's thermostat. Interleukin 1 also lowers the level of iron in the blood, which impairs the survival rate of bacteria and viruses. which need high blood levels of iron to repro-

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Chills and shivering (very rapid muscle contractions that generate beat] commonly occur as the body tries to raise its temperature to match the new higher setting of the thermostat. When the hypothalamus func-ions normally, which it does nearly all the time, its maximum setting is about 106.5. below the point of serious danger to the brain and other body tissues.

Although most parents associate fever-related seizures with soaring temperatures, febrile seizures can occur even at temperatures below 104. In fact, they often occur within the first 24 hours of illness, before parents are even aware that the child has a fever, Febrile seizures, while frightening to observe, rarely cause injury and do not damage a normal hrain unless they persist for more than an hour.

According to Dr. Barton D. Schmitt, a pediatrician at the University of Colorado Medical Center who has studied fever phobia, it is not necessary to call the doctor for a fever alone unless it is very high (105 or above), the baby is less than 3 months old, the fever has lasted more than three days without an obvious illness or the child has a serious underlying condition like heart, kidney or

Evidence of Mayan 'Middle Class'

By John Noble Wilford New York Times Service

EW YORK - Digging deeper, clearing away thickets of misconcepuon and finally deciphering obscure glyphs, archaeologists are developing striking new images of the ancient Mayans of Central America as a people with a more richly textured society than previously imagined.

No longer are they idolized as an exceptionally peaceful people; their kings made a habit of bloody wars of conquest. Their agriculture was not so primitive: they practiced intensive farming sufficient to feed large urban populations. Their art and technology were not necessarily derived from the powerful cultures of temperate Central Mexico; on their own the Mayans evolved an innovative, vibrant civi-

lization in the tropical lowlands. Now evidence is accumulating to support another transformation in thinking. The Mayans, it appears, did not have a simple social structure divided sharply between the rulers and nobles on top and the multitude of poor working peasants. As some kingdoms prospered, new excavations reveal, the gulf between the two disparate groups be-

gan to be filled with a growing middle chiss. Some of the most persuasive clues for the existence of a Mayan middle class emerged last year from the tombs and ruins of Caracol, which was the capital of one of the major Mayan kingdoms in what is now Belize, Archaeologists said similar evidence is being found at sites in Guatemala and the Yucatan.

The new findings not only chal-lenge conventional ideas about a rigid, two-tiered Mayan society. but also undercut a widely held belief that the collapse of the classic Mayan civilization, was brought about, in part, by a widening gulf between the rulers and the ruled that led to revolt.

In an announcement of the most recent studies of Caracol, Dr. Arlen F. Chase and Dr. Diane Z. Chase. the level of kings in all the well- a ruler and another individual. A painted text dated the construction of Central Florida in Orlando. Florida, said that an examination of hurial practices and nonroyal workshops and living quarters showed the presence of a large, flourishing middle class in the city

throughout the late classic period,

from A. D. 550 to 900.

"There was a large middle group who lived very much in the manner of what we thought was reserved for the nobility," Dr. Diane Chase said. "This is something we have absolutely no doubts about."

The Chases, a husband-and-wife team, and other experts cautioned that the Mayan situation should not be equated with the economic and political status of modern middle classes. Nor is there clear evidence for much social mobility. Jeremy A. Sabloff, a Mayan specialist at the University of Pittsburgh, described the Caracol discoveries as "part of a whole change in Maya archaeology, in which people are seeing that the older, simpler models are just not sufficient to explain what we are finding in excavations."

Dr. David Friedel, a Mayan archaeologist at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, said new re-

One of the challenges for archaeologists and scholars of Mayan hieroglyphics, he said, was to understand the symbols of power used by several different ranks within the elite and to identify those in power and the relation of others to them,

The Chases suspect that the Caracul middle class arose in the wake of military success, beginning in 562 with the conquest of Tikal, another important Mayan ciry-state in what is today Guatemala. Victory brought wealth and rapid population growth, which scholars now recognize as a motivation for much Mayan warfare in the classic period, from A. D. 250 to 900.

ROM a detailed survey of a Caracol site, covering 55 square miles (about 140 square kilometers), an extensive digging, the Chases estimate the city's population may have reached 180,000, making it one of the largest in Ma-

About 70 formal tombs have been investigated at Caracol over the past eight years, including two intact royal tombs found last year. One tomb, determined to be 1,600 search elsewhere was producing evidence of "social rankings below years old, contained the remains of dants."

painted text dated the construction of the second tomb to 686. It held the remains of four members of a toyal family.

Those two tombs were the clincher for our hypothesis," Dr. Diane Chase said. She and her husband had already outlined their ideas on the growing middle class in a book, "Mesoamerican Elites: An Archaeological Assessment published last summer by the University of Oklahoma Press.

Before these discoveries, the researchers said, it was widely believed that Mayans buried their dead rulers and royal families in ways that differed significantly from the rest of the population. Instead, comparison of these

tembs with nonelite burials showed a number of shared practices: the interment of more than one person in the same chamber and the use of identical ritual materials. The Mayans did not bury their

dead in secluded places like cemeteries, but in special buildings that were part of their living complexes. They had the dead 'live' with them." Dr. Arlen Chase explained. The dead may have even been formal participants in rituals carried out hy their living descen-

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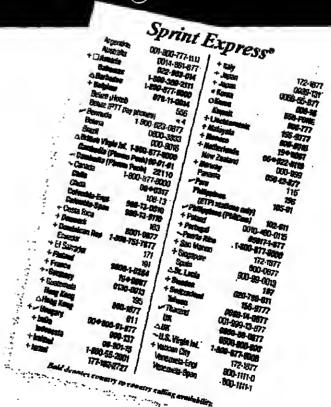
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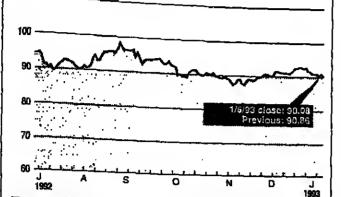
International Herald Tribune, Thursday, January 7, 1993



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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Unusual Thinker Tackles Usual Problems at Lloyd's

By Richard W. Stevenson

ONDON — Peter Middleton, the new chief executive of Lloyd's of London, says his colleagues at the venerable insurance market should not be surprised if they walk by his office and see him doing nothing.

"The British disease is that people are wholly task-oriented, and success is moving one pile of paper from an 'in' tray to an 'out'

ray," Mr. Middleton explained.
"Some people feel uncomfortable just sitting at a desk thinking.
They should be doing it, and they should be doing it for a more significant part of their day. Otherwise, how do you say to yourself that you're giving the right direction and the right emphasis to

Middleton puts

the things you're doing?"
Mr. Middleton, who developed his contemplative nature contemplation before while training to be a monk mere action. more than three decades ago,

Middleton puts

has plenty to ponder.

An affable motorcycle-riding 52-year-old who had been a diplomat, a banker and the head of a travel company before taking over at Lloyd's three months ago, he is trying to guide the market through the most treacherous problems of its 305-year history.

Lloyd's has been plagued by huge losses on insurance policies it wrote to cover natural disasters like hurricanes and legal disasters like liability claims for exposure to asbestos and pollution cleanups.

Last year, Lloyd's announced it had a loss of £2 billion, the equivalent of slightly more than \$3 billion at today's exchange rates has plenty to ponder.

equivalent of slightly more than \$3 billion at today's exchange rates, in 1989. The loss was the worst in its history, and analysts said another substantial loss was certain for 1990 and highly likely for 1991 and 1992. (Lloyd's waits three years to publish results to give enough time for all claims to be tallied.)

The losses have inflicted immense financial damage on many of the 20,000 or so wealthy individuals, known as names, who provide the financial backing for the institution. Scores of names have been forced into bankruptcy, and several have committed suicide.

Thousands of names have left Lloyd's, causing its capital base to shrink by more than 20 percent, to about \$14 hillion. The decline in the capital base have not been accommand by a

sprink by more than 20 percent, to about \$14 number. The decline in the capital base, however, so far has not been accompanied by a substantial decline in operating costs, making it difficult for Lloyd's to turn a profit even if it avoids big underwriting losses. At the same time, Lloyd's is facing increasing competition from

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Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam): Industria Bank (Bris.

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Forward Rates

Punt and Franc Cling to Parities

Computed by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON - The Irish punt and French franc forlomly survived Wednesday inside the European currency grid, but unless the Bundesbank surprises markets with an interest-rate cut Thursday, pressure against them is expected to intensify.

The Irish central bank, confronting renewed speculative pressure against its currency, said Wednesday it would raise its overnight lending rate to 50 percent from 14 percent.

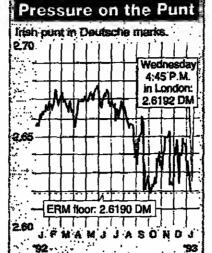
Yet analysts said there was a sense that reland's resolve to defend its currency with high interest rates was weakening. They said they saw the punt as the next weak link in a chain of European Monetary System devaluations and enormous pressure would be put on the Danish krone, the French franc and

the entire European exchange-rate mechanism if the Irish unit goes.

Although the Irish Department of Finance denied a unilateral devaluation was being considered by the authorities in Dublin, com-ments from Finance Minister Bertie Ahern Tucsday suggested otherwise, analysts said.

To stagger on indefinitely, hoping that something will turn up would be wrong," the Irish Independent quoted Mr. Ahern as say-ing. "I asked people to hold on until Christmas hut Christmas has come and gone." Steve Major, senior European bond analyst at Credit Lyonnais said, "The overnight

developments suggest something is about to give, and the comments by Ahern could spell something of a watershed for the puni." Mr. Ahem's remarks may signify there has



been some kind of behind-the-scenes hargaining by the political parties trying to form an Irish government, Mr. Major said. To start the government's term of office with sky-high

interest rates was not desirable, he said. Ireland has been without a formal government since the general election last November. Analysts said the biggest Irish party, Fianna Fad, of which Mr. Ahern is a member, and the Irish Labor party were likely to form a coalition government soon.

The punt was just above its floor against the Belgian franc, the strongest of the ERM currencies, in early afternoon trading, but no central-bank intervention was needed. The punt was last at 54.10 Belgian francs, just over its ERM floor of 54.03 francs. It was at 2.6296

Deutsche marks, above its floor of 2.6190.

Dan McLoughlin, economist with the
Riada brokerage in Dublin, said a Tuesday
announcement that the Bank of France and the Bundesbank would act more closely to defend the French franc's parity may have peeved the Irish authorities.

"If France and Germany are going to move closer together to the exclusion of Ireland and Denmark it won't be helpful to the Irish cause," said Mr. McLoughlin.

The only likely way a devaluation of the punt can be avoided is if the Bundesbank cuts its interest rates at its central council meeting Thursday, traders said. This seems highly unlikely, they said, especially after comments on Wednesday by Helmut Schlesinger, the Bundesbank president, that lighting German infla-tion remains the central bank's priority. In Paris, meanwhile, President François

Mitterrand said, "Speculators have no chance because we are determined." He said that if France did not stand up to the speculators the European Monetary System would fall apart, "By defending its currency. France is

defending Europe. He said be did not think a new governmen

formed after elections in March would

See ERM, Page 10

Airtours Bids to Keep Owners at Home

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disparches

LONDON - Seeking to prevent an international alliance involving one of its chief com-petitors. Airtours PLC offered £237 million (\$363.6 million) in stock Wednesday for the rival package-tour company Owners Ahroad Group PLC.
The hosule bid is contingent on Owners

Ahroad not going ahead with a proposed share issue to Thomas Cook Group, which is 86 percent-owned by Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale. The issue is part of a three-way alliance among Owners, Cook and LTU-Luft-transport-Unternehmen GmhH, a German airtransport company that owns the rest of Cook. West B owns 34 percent of LTU, Owners shareholders were to vote on that deal

Friday, but the company postponed the meeting in light of the new offer, which it rejected. Owners Ahroad said Airtours' motivation for the bid was "defensive," attempting to remove

"the competitive threat posed to its business through the emergence of Owners Abroad as a pan-European holiday group." Airtours offered three of its shares for every

eight Owners Ahroad common shares. Airtours said its bid valued each share of the target company at about 120-pence. For every 100 Owners Abroad convertible preference shares, Airtours offered 188.5 new convertible prefer-

ence shares, valuing this class of securities at 207 pence each. Airtours offered a partial cash alternative for up to 55 percent of Owners Ahroad shares: 108 pence per common share and 188 pence for each preference share. Owners Abroad common shares jumped 11

ence, to 120, in London trading, while Airtours fell 16 pence, to 305. At the lower Airtours price, its bid was worth about 114 pence per share.

Nigel Hicks, a leasure-industry analyst at Panmure Gordon & Co. said he thought Airtours had done the right thing to make the hid, hut he said it might be "an opening shot" to test the German companies' determination to huild up their presence in the British market and could prompt a rival offer.

Mr. Hicks said many Owners Ahroad shareholders were unhappy with the proposed link with Thomas Cook, believing it benefited the German-owned company while giving Owners Ahroad no direct control over Thomas Cook to boost retailing of its own holidays.

He said a takeover, if successful, would be good for Airtours and Owners Abroad since it would trim expenses and give them greater bargaining power with hotels and airlines. Owners Abroad currently has around 14.5 per-cent share of the British holiday market, while

Airtours has 13 percent.

Mr. Hicks said the operations of Airtours and

Owners Abroad could dovetail effectively, since Airtours' main strength was in the north of England and in Scotland, while Owners had a greater presence in central and southern Eng-But in rejecting the hid. Owners said the offer

"substantially undervalues" it and failed to take into account "the additional benefits which will arise as a consequence of the proposed strategic alliance with Thomas Cook and

Under that proposal, Owners Abroad would issue 22.5 million shares to Thomas Cook, which would then have a 12.6 percent stake, Owners would purchase £20 million of 9.33 percent, 10-year notes issued by Cook, David Crossland, the Airtours chairman,

said the proposed alliance represented a "poor deal" for Owners Ahrond shareholders, while providing "significant benefits" to the other companies.

The Airtours chairman said he believed the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the government body that can veto takeovers if they threaten to cut competition, would approve the hid despite the combined market share of the two companies of more than 25 percent. Two years ago, Thomson Holidays took over the rival Horizon Holidays, giving it a share of more than 40 percent. (UPI, AFX, Rewers, Bloomberg)

Clinton Nominee Pledges Tough **Action on Trade**

WASHINGTON — President-ect Bill Clinton's commerce sec-At his confirmation hearing. Mr. elect Bill Clinton's commerce sec-U.S. trade laws, including the section 301 antidumping statute that the European Community is trying to have abolished in the current

GATT round. Mr. Brown, in a comment that could have a direct bearing on the current round of global trade talks.

The European Community called for an early GATT deal. Page 11.

also said he assumed that Mr. Clinton would support an extension of the fast-track negotiating authority, which is set to expire in March.

Under that authority. Congress must approve or veto trade agreements in their entirety, without the right to amend them. The authority has been deemed critical to eventual U.S. approval of any trade deal reached in the talks taking place under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Brown made his comments in prepared testimony for his conrmation hearing.

He signaled a shift from current practice by telling the Senate Commerce Committee that his department would be "the lead agency on trade policy" under Mr. Clinton. He said the U.S. trade represen-

tauve would concentrate on negotiating trade accords. That would differ from the situation under President George Bush, who has given the lead role in setting trade policy to his trade representative, Asked by the committee chair-

man. Senator Ernest Hollings, if the United States should use section 301 of current trade law as leverage to open markets. Mr. Brown said: "A clear commitment to section 301 will increase the likeihood that all negotiations will yield greater results."

In Paris, meanwhile. President François Mitterrand said the GATT talks, long stymied by differences on agricultural trade between France and the United States, would be just as difficult "The American administration

retary-designate. Ronald H. Brown said his goals would be to Brown, said Wednesday he would strengthen America's technological pursue "vehement enforcement" of leadership, reinvigorate U.S. trade policy and increase opportunities for minority husinesses, (AFX, UPI, Remers)

> Kenh Brudsher of The New York Times reported:

Mr. Brown coasted through his Senate confirmation hearing as Republicans asked fewer than expected questions about how he would handle issues involving his many former legal and lobbying clients.

After the hearing, which was the first for any of Mr. Clinton's cabinel candidates, a Republican senator said Mr. Brown's eventual confirmation was assured unless new and negative information emerged about him in the next two weeks. "I am satisfied," said Senate Trent Lott of Mississippi. He had overseen Republican research into the background of Mr. Brown, who

is the head of the Democratic Na-

tional Committee and is a partner at Patton, Boggs & Blow, one of Washington's most powerful lobbying firms. Mr. Clinton strongly criticized the influence of lobhvists during the campaign, and has said his officials will have to abide by a pledge limiting any lobbying they may do

after leaving office. A Republican dismayed by the hearing's outcome contacted a reporter and, after insisting on anonymity, said that Mr. Brown's son, Michael A. Brown, had just been hired by Global USA, a small

Washington lobbying and deal-making company with a long roster of Japanese and American clients. Bo Denysyk, senior vice presi-dent at Global USA, confirmed that the younger Mr. Brown had been hired as an associate general counsel but said his responsibilities had not been set.

At the hearing, Ronald Brown he would disqualify himself for one year from involvement in specific issues that he had handled in the past, such as copyright disputes affeeting Japanese electronics companies that he has represented, but would not disqualify himself on other issues affecting the same

United Lets 2,800 Go And Cuts Pay for All

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — United Airlines said Wednesday it would reduce its work force by 2,800. ground 40 planes, cut back schedules and seek pay cuts for

all employees to reduce costs and return the second-largest U.S. carrier to profitability. United would also freeze its hiring and reduce its domestic flight schedule, the airline said

in a statement. Compared with its rivals, United has been slow to adopt drastic cost-cutting efforts. American Airlines, the country's largest airline, cut 576 managers from its payroll in November. Last month, Delta Air Lines cut nonunion pay hy

Earlier this week, Northwest Airlines said it had started sending layoff notices to more than 1,000 employees.

The job cuts, to be implemented this month, amount to 3.3 percent of the company's employees. The airline did not make it clear how it would carry out the cuts but said it would not take on the approximately 1.900 people it had planned to recruit this year.

8:=6 % 8-8% 7 %-7 %

Sources: Reviers, Llayds Bank,

Key Money Rates

United States

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

United has about 83,300 employees worldwide.

United said managers would take a 5 percent pay cut. Other employees, most of whom are represented by unions, "will be asked to participate in similar sacrifices, the airline said. The carrier, a subsidiary of

UAL Corp., said the cost-reduction plan would reduce its expenses by \$400 million. The company also said it ex-

pected to post "a large fourth-quarter loss."

"The airline industry's ills are well documented, and the fac-tors needed to stabilize this industry simply have not oc-curred." Chairman Stephen M. Wolf said in a statement.

The current state of the airline industry "leaves us no choice but to take considerable and difficult steps to reduce our losses and ensure the long-term viability of United," be said. "We owe it to our shareholders, our customers, and our employees."

United announced last month it had entered into negotiations with Boeing Co. to reduce significantly its aircraft or-ders. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

Jan. 6

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All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft

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Norddeutsche Landesbank

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Morgan Stanley GmbH

Salomon Brothers AG

Société Générale -

Girozentrale

Trinkaus & Burkhardt Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien

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MARKET DIARY

Tech Stocks Surge, **Blue Chips Falter**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches levels Wednesday, boosted by significant rises for several leading sechnology issues, while blue chips are held back by sharp drops for Philip Mortis slumped 1% to the stock continued to

It was a historic day for several leading U.S. companies. IBM tumhled to its lowest level in 17 years. Intel set a new closing high and

N.Y. Stocks

Chrysler Corp. rallied to its highest level since October 1987.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 2.71 points lower at 3.305.16, led by a slump in Philip Morris Cos.. International Business Machines Corp. and Merck & Co. But the Nasdaq Combined Composite index soared 7.52 to a record high of 681.86, led by Intel Corp., Microsoft Corp., Novett Inc.

and Apple Computer Corp. Standard & Poor's 500 index gained 0.16 to 434.50 and the New York Stock Exchange Composite index declined 0.10 to 239.15. The American Stock Exchange Market Value index rose 0.30 to 397.61, Advancing common stocks out- manufacturer numbered declining issues by

about 8 to 7 on the Big Board. NEW YORK - Over-the- Trading was extremely active, with

flounder on reports that sales of the company's flagship Marlboro ciga-

rettes are declining.
IBM fell % to a 17-year low of 48 on reports that the company planned to cut as many as 3,500 obs at three plants in New York

Shares of leading drug compa-nies including Merck & Co., Pfizer Ioc., Eli Lilly & Co., Schering Plough and Upjohn Co., slumped amid lingering concerns that President-elect Bill Clintoo would push through legislation that restricts

drug price increases.

Chrysler gained 2% to 36. The auto manufacturer got a boost from a decision by Furman Selz Inc. to add the stock to the firm's "recommended" list.

Intel surged 7% to an all-time high of 98%. Analysts at three mafor brokerages made positive comments about the semiconductor

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

ERM: Punt and Franc Hang On

(Continued from first finance page)

change policy on the franc. His Socialist Party, which has championed a strong franc, is widely expected to lose its legislative major-" to conservatives in March. But the opposition is divided about whether it should abandon the strong-franc policy and cut interest

Philippe Seguin and Charles Pasqua. Iwo leading conservatives who do not want to cede national sover-

Foreign Exchange

eignty to European institutions, contend that France is surrendering to Germany's demands that its neighbors should help pay for German unification through high interem rates.

But the strong-franc policy is backed by most opposition leaders, including Jacques Chirac, who is expected to regain the prime minister's 10b. Edouard Balladur, and the former president Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

In late Paris trading, the mark edged down about 75 centimes, to 3.4960 francs. Its ERM ceiling is 3.4305 francs.

The speculators believe they can push the franc through its floor by heavy selling, as they did with the pound and the lira last September when those currencies left the ERM. In other European currency trading, the pound, which was removed from the ERM in September, rose to 2.5200 DM from

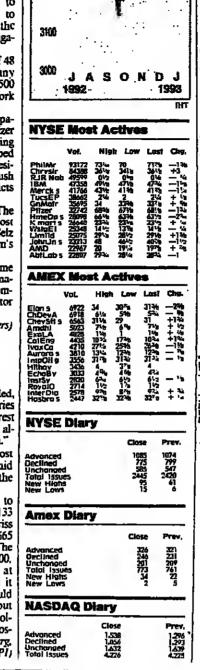
2.4953, and it gained to \$1.5400 from \$1.5341.

Explaining the currency's recent strength. Michael Saunders of Salomon Brothers Inc. said sterling was undervalued by comparison with the main European currencies

"At the same time," he added "Continental European countries are moving toward lower interest

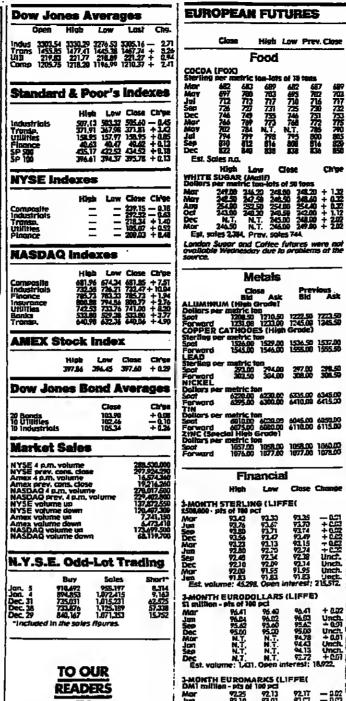
rates, whereas that decline has already occurred in Great Britain." The dollar gained against most major currencies. Analysts said there was some hedging in case the Bundesbank cut rates.

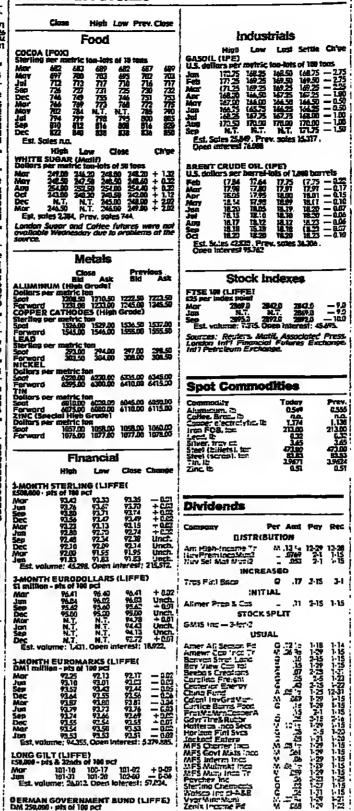
In New York, the dollar rose to 1.6350 DM from 1.6255, to 125.133 yen from 124.800, to 1,4885 Swiss francs from 1.4717 and to 5.5665 French francs from 5.6425. The pound fell to \$1.5423 from \$1.5500. Ifty Islam, currency analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said it was unlikely German rates would be cut before mid-February, but some traders were favoring the dollar over the mark because of a possible cut Thursday. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX, AFP, WP, UPI)



The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average





AT&T Sets Link With Novell BRIDGEWATER. New Jersey (Combined Dispatches) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Wednesday it agreed with Novell Inc. to develop and market products that link computer networks and telephones. The companies said the technology, known as telephony services. would be accessible from different computer operating systems such as MicroSoft Corp.'s DOS and Windows, International Business Machines Corp.'s OS/2 Apple Computer Inc.'s Macintosh and Unix.

The first product, the Telephony Server NetWare Loadable Module, will link Novell's NetWare and AT&T's Definity systems. It will allow customers to use telephone features, such as auto-dialing and conference calling, in combination with information in their computer networks. Delivery is scheduled for the second half of 1993. Future products are to integrate electronic mail, facsimile and voice mail. (Bloomberg, AFX)

IBM Gives First Details of Job Cuts

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York (Combined Dispatches) - IBM said Wednesday it would cut up to 3,500 jobs from three New York State mainframe and semiconductor plants as part of its plan to eliminate

25,000 jobs worldwide. The announcement, the first step in implementing the reduction plan announced last month, cited low sales and improved efficiency for the cuts. IBM said it would cut 600 to 800 jobs at Enterprise Systems plants in Poughkeepsie and Kingston. Those plants, which focus on mainframes, now employ a total of 12,300. It said the remaining cuts would come at Technology Products in East Fishkill, which employs 9,200 and makes semiconductors and electronic packaging devices.

(AP, Bloomberg)

GE Capital to Buy Weyerhaeuser Unit

urii said Wednesday it had signed an agreement to buy GNA Corp., a financial-services arm of Weyerhaeuser Co., for \$525 million in cash. GE Capital also said it would assume \$225 million in GNA debt. GNA writes and markets tax-deferred annuities and sells proprietary and third-party mutual funds through financial institutions. It said the combined volume for these products was \$3.2 billion in 1992.

Ford Taurus Outsells Honda Accord

DETROIT (Bloomberg) — An American antomaker produced the nation's top-selling car for the first time in three years in 1992 as Ford Motor Co.'s Taurus sedan beat Honda Motor Co.'s Accord in sales.

Ford's victory, fueled across the finish line by generous discounts to retail and fleet brivers, ended a three-year reign by the Accord. Although nallowed the domestic industry to regain the spot from a Japanese maker, nearly 84 percent of all Accords are made in Marysville, Ohio.

Ford said it had sold 409,751 Tauruses in 1992, compared with 393,377

Accords. In 1991. Accord outsold Taurus 399,297 to 299,659.

A Honda spokesman said almost all Accord sales went to individual buyers, not corporate fleets or car-rental agencies that often buy cars at huge discounts. A Ford spokesman confirmed that almost half of all Taurus sales went to fleet buyers, but he maintained that those sales were as profitable as retail sales. He declined to comment on estimates that Ford spent \$50 million in rebates and discounts on the Taurus.

· General Motors Corp.'s Pontiac Division said it expected to sell as many as 600,000 cars and vans in 1993, up 9 percent from about 550,000

Northwest Unions Offer Investment

WASHINGTON (AFX) — Unions at Northwest Airlines Inc. said Wednesday they had offered the airline a \$900 million investment proposal that would lower labor costs while retaining jobs and giving the

unions an unspecified role in major business decisions.

Ron Carey, president of the Teamsters union, said the investment plan was based on the assumption that Northwest had a viable program to save jobs and the company, which he claimed was "highly questionable." On Monday, Northwest announced plans to shed 1,043 staff, including 80 Teamsters-affiliated flight attendants.

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Merrill Lynch Cuts Hong Kong's Rating Agence France-Presse year. The exposure to Hong Kong could be in-

SINGAPORE — Investors should diversify funds away from Hong Kong toward Southeast Asian markets until political disagreement between Britain and China over the colony is resolved, a securities research firm said Wednesday.

Merrill Lynch & Co. said in its latest Asian Investment Strategy report that while China and Hong Kong should remain powerful economies this year, there was a danger that politics could cloud their success. The firm said that

cloud their success.

The firm said that it preferred diversifying its Asian portfolio away from Hong Kong, although there had been signs that Beijing and Hong Kong may be able to find a compromise.

Merrill Lynch said it was downgrading Hong Kong to a "neutral" rating and recommending that no more than 28 percent of portfolios be allocated to Hong Kong over the first three months of this

to Hong Kong over the first three months of this

year. The exposure to Hong Kong could be increased by the middle of the year, depending on how the political situation evolved, it added.

Merrill said that 1993 was a particularly opportune time for diversification because the prospects for several other markets in the region had improved in the last six to 12 months.

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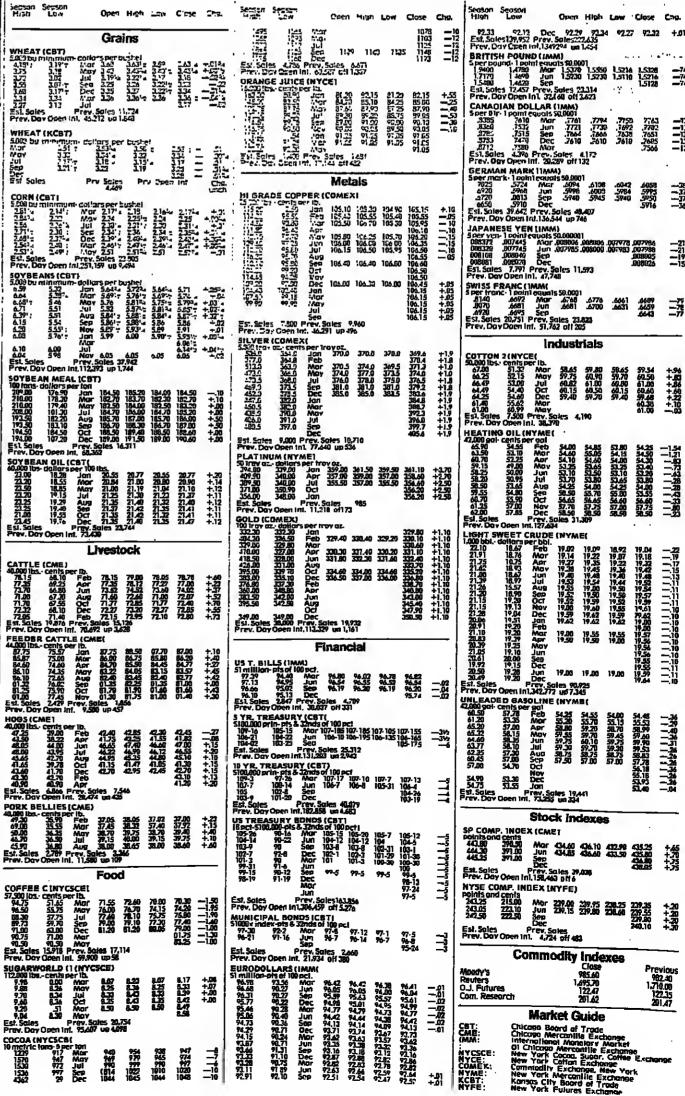
proved in the last six to 12 months.

It recommended that funds be rerouted to Singapore and Malaysia in particular, with an allotment of 19 percent recommended for Singapore in the first three months and 25 percent for Malaysia should be placed in Thailand in the next three to six months and 3 to 4 percent in Indonesia.

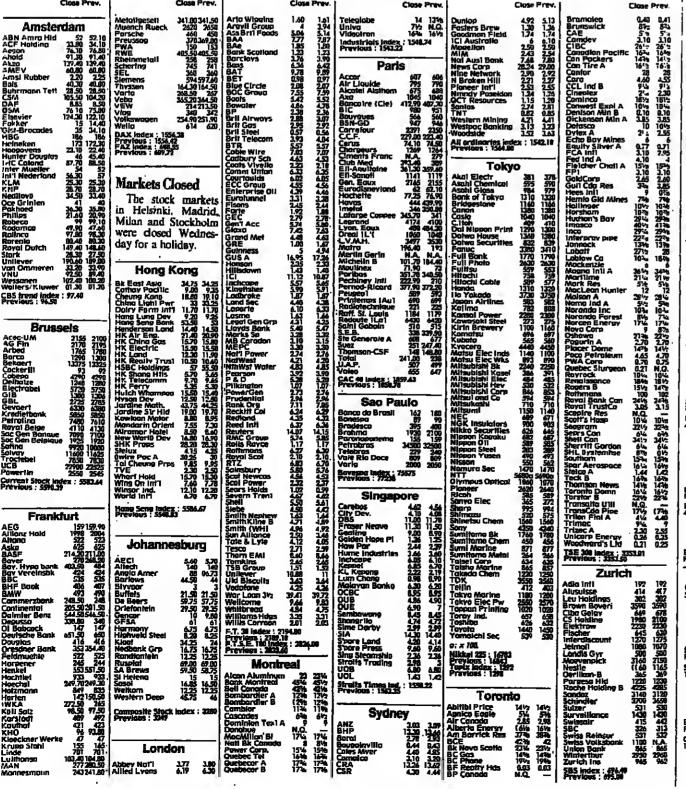
Merrill Lynch said that it was also placing con-

siderable emphasis on South Korea, which it expected to embark on a new cycle in the coming six to 12 months after recent presidential elections

U.S. FUTURES



WORLD STOCK MARKETS



Thumbs Down for Swiss Deal Investors Dump CS After Bid for Volksbank

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputs her ZURICH - Investors gave a vote of no-confidence Wednesday to the planned 1.6 billion franc (\$1.08 billion) takeover of Swiss Volksbank hy CS Holding AG, selling the latter's stock and switching into shares

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CS Holding's bearer shares plunged 120 francs, to 1.980, while its registered shares, which it is offering to swap for Volksbank, fell 8 francs, to 390, Volksbank, at least, benefited from the deal, announced late Tuesday, with its stock rising 390 francs, to 1,100, CS is offering three registered share for each Volksbank share, so its bid now values Volksbank at 1,170 francs.

An ABN-AMRO Bank dealer said Swiss stock trading on Wednesday focused "almost exclusively" on the banking sector, with investors switching out of CS Holding into Swiss Bank Corp., and to a lesser extent Union Bank of Switzerland, SBC rose 13 francs, to 326, hut UBS was unchanged, at 865.

The dealer also noted some buying in Baer Holding AG shares, which closed 15 francs higher, at 810. Rainer Gut, chairman of CS Holding and its Credit Suisse subsidiary, admitted the takeover of Volkshank

would lead to a "certain burden" for the company. But he said investors did not understand the allure of the merger and that once they did the company's stock would resume its pre-announcement rise. "This is definitely due to the fact that many investors and analysts must first apprise themselves of the details of the transaction, be said. "I'm convinced that after studying the financial data and the medium- and longterm advantages of the transaction, the upwards trend of the past weeks will once again resume.

Mr. Gut said the deal was not expected to affect CS Holding's dividend this year, despite a planned capital increase to meet the terms of its stock-swap takeover.

Mr. Gut said he was confident CS Holding's cash flow would develop positively in 1993, with significant" reductions in provisions against bad dehts in 1994 and 1995. CS Holding is expected to seek signifi-cant cuts in Volksbank's 6,600 employees. Mr. Gut said unpopular measures would be unaveidable.

Separately in Bern, the federal cartel commission said it would open a preliminary investigation into CS Holding's proposed takeover of Volksbank.

In Zurich, however, Kurt Hauri, director of the Federal Banking Commission, called the planned takeover "positive" and said nothing stood in its way. CS Holding currently meets the agency's equity capital requirements, he said.

The bid was CS Holding's second major move in three years. In 1990 it bought Bank Leu, Switzerland's oldesi and about one-third the size of Volksbank, in a rare hostile takeover.

Volksbank, like Leu, will retain its name and identity. But CS Holding made clear it would redefine Credit Suisse, which offers the full range of bank services, to focus on hig clients, securities issues, and foreign and high-street business.

Volksbank would keep its focus on high-street husiness and lending to small and medium companies. It is this sector that has led Volksbank into trouble as asset values have collapsed owing to recession while loan defaults have spiraled. (AFX, AP, Reuters)

RATES: Bundesbank Rejects Pressure to Lower Them

(Continued from page 1) ered a sign that no major announcements will be made, although some decisions are announced in printed statements, and sometimes press conferences are arranged at the last minute.

Most analysts expect no rate change from the Bundesbank. Even if it were to act, economists said, the most it might do would be to shave a half-percentage point off its 9.5 percent Lombard rate as a gesture to France, which is desperate to get the franc off its European exchange rate floor against the mark. Such a move, however, would jeopardize the Bundesbank's hawkish stance against inflation without bringing much in the way of tangible economic relief, they

said. "In the current discussion, the psychological effects of such a move would be more important than the real economic consequences," said Hermann Rem-

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sperger, chief economist of BHF-Bank in Frankfurt. "An interest-ber, considerably above the medirate cut would show that the um-term goal for inflation of 2 per-Bundesbank, in addition to inter- cent. vening on behalf of other currencies, is ready to act in other ways." he said with regard to continued market pressure against the franc and other currencies having trouble maintaining their current ties to the

Deutsche mark. But because France would seek to lower its own interest rates in step with any German action, it is questionable whether pressure on the franc would be relieved, Mr.

Remsperger said. Analysts also said Germany's domestic economic situation, while clearly recessionary, did not meet the Bundesbank's usual criteria for lowering interest rates.

'If they did move oow, we would see that as purely a response to problems withio the European exchange-rate mechanism," said Chris fggo, an economist at Chase Manhattan Bank in London. "We think it unlikely that they would cut interest rates for domestic rea-

Among other problems, a rise in the German value-added tax from 14 percent to 15 percent on Jan. 1 will add up to one percentage point to the month's inflation rate, Mr. Iggo said. West German consumer

"Confidence is already pretty shaky," he said, "and this isn't going to do much for the consumer." The Bundesbank is therefore considered likely to wait for some sign of a slowdown in mediumterm inflation such as moderate

union wage gains before cutting official interest rates. The Berlin-based German Institute for Economic Research, io its latest weekly report released Wednesday, renewed its frequent criticism of the Bundesbank's tight monetary policy and said a further deterioration in the German economy was "uoavoidable until well

into 1993." In a pessimistic revision of an earlier forecast, the institute predicted that the West German economy would shrink a real I percent this year after growing 0.7 percent in 1992. Separately, the Federal Statistics Office said Wednesday that West German industrial production fell 1,1 percent in November, the latest month for which data

are available. The Berlin research facility said the East German economy would shrivel a further 3.5 percent from its already threadbare state.

EC Aims To Meet Deadline

BRUSSELS - The European Community has instructed its officials to step up efforts to reach a GATT world trade agreement hy mid-January. the EC commissioner for foreign trade. Str Leon Britan, said Wednesday.

"It is vital for the EC and its trading panners to conclude and ratify a full GATT agreement as soon as possible," he said. "I have therefore instructed the commission's officials to work toward that goal as a matter of urgency."

He said the deadline "represents a formidable challenge hui not an impossible one."

"I am determined to take that challenge seriously," said Sir Leon, who assumed his new post on Wednesday following a reshuffle of the EC Commission last month. He was previously commissioner for competition.

The target date was set last month by President George Bush of the United States, Prime Minister John Major of Britain and EC Commission President Jacques Delors at a meeting in Washington on Dec. 18.

Negotiations in the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade resumed in Geneva Monday after a holiday break, but there were no signs of a breakthrough in talks that have dragged on for seven years.

The outgoing U.S. president has said he wanted an agree-ment before Jan. 20, when the United States changes its administration, But this is not considered likely, and trade analysts predict a further delay as incoming president Bill Clintoo brings new priorities to the negotiations.

A breakthrough accord between the United States and the Community last November on cuts in agricultural subsidies is being cootested by several EC countries, particularly by France.

Strength at Home Lifts Renault Sales

PARIS - Renault said Wednesday that its sales of cars and light trucks had risen 6.7 percent in 1992 to 2 million and its share of the European market advanced as strong gains in France and Britain more than countered setbacks in Germany, Italy and Spain.

The state-run automaker posted its biggest gains at home. In a slightly firmer French new-car market. Renault's sales jumped 14.4 percent to 622,170 units, said the sales director, Patrick Faure. Its share of the domestic market rose to 29.6 percent — a five-year high

 from 26.8 percent in 1991. Overall, Renault said it took 10.7 percent of the European new-car market, up from 10.0 percent in 1991. The company's share of lighttruck sales, was 17.8 percent, the largest among European manufac-

Total vehicle sales of 2 million was the company's strongest show-ing since 1983.

old cars. Bloomberg Business News Renault said it was helped by the success of its small Clio model and the introduction of its top-of-theline Safrane sedan.

Outside France. Renault said it maintained a stable sales volume in a European market that shrank 2 percent.

The volume of sales in Germany fell 11 percent to 198,189, reducing the company's share of Europe's largest market to 5.1 percent from 5.4 percent in 1991. Despite the fall in Germany's weakening market. Renault's Clio and 19 models remained the leading imported cars there, it said.

(Continued from page 1)

least 2002 before a superjumbo

could go into service. Several air-

lines have indicated the need for

the plane because the congestion of

air space and runways and a pro-

jected growth in traffic means that

the carriers will need to transport

more passengers per aircraft. Mr. Völiers said, "We see the

potential market for the product

somewhere around the end of the

Boeing has about 60 percent of

the existing market for medium

and large passenger aircraft, while

He said Boeing would sign an

agreement with Deutsche Aero-

space soon, but he was unable to

say whether this meant "two days,

An Airbus spokesman said a

draft agreement to cooperate on a from \$7.6 billion in 1992.

Airbus has 30 percent.

two weeks or two months."

century.

Car sales in Italy fell 4.2 percent to 179,629 units. Renault said it refused to follow the lead of companies that slashed prices there. preferring to maintain margins. In Spain, market share slipped to 18.2 percent from 18.4 percent.

Renault said car sales in Britain. rose 14.6 percent in 72,800, lifting its market share to 4.6 percent from 4 percent.

Outside Europe, Renault sales of cars and light trucks ruse 15.7 per-cent to 276,203 units. Renault racked up strong gains in Turkey, where vehicle sales surged 43 percent to 11tt 900, and in Argentina. where they doubled to 72,600.

Renault executives said Turkey was now their fifth-largest market. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX, AP)

■ U.K. Sales Seen Rising British car sales will rise 4 percent to 7 percent this year as both companies and consumers believe

the time has come to replace tired

reported from London. The forecasts by industry observers reflect improving confidence that Britain's economy is

moving out of recession. "Car sales in 1993 will increase modestly to between 1.65 million and 1.7 million units" from about 1.59 million last year, a spokesman for the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said. Official sales figures for 1992 are due to be released on Thursday,

Both companies and private buyers will be looking to replace cars bought in the 1989 sales peak of 2.3 million cars." he added.

feasibility study has been ready

since mid-December. He said Mr. Pierson had ordered the document

to be kept "discreet" - meaning

secret - hut had decided to an-

nounce it after Boeing had revealed

its hand following leaks in the

an operating surplus last year, de-spite the widespread financial trou-

Mr. Pierson said Airbus posted

Officials close to the consortium

said the surplus was close to the

\$250 million that the consortium is

understood to have achieved in

Airbus says deliveries of new air-

craft are expected to decline to

around 150 in 1993 front 157 in

1992, but that its revenue is expect-

ed to rise to \$8.7 billion in 1993

United States.

bles of many airlines.

BOEING: Airbus Role in Dispute

Investor's Europe Frankfurt London FTSE 100 Index **CAC 40** 1850 2850 2050 1750 2730 1950 -**3610** 2490 2370 \1 1350 A S O N D J 1992 1993 2250 A S O N D J Wednesday Prev. Close Close Exchange Index % Change Close **CBS Trend** Amsterdam 97.40 96.50 +0.93 Brusseis Stock Index 5,583,64 5.590.39 -0 12 Frankfurt DAX 1,556.38 1,556 42 -0.01 Frankfurt FAZ 608.55 609.72 -0.19 Helsinki HEX Closed 887,30 London Financial Times 30 2,194.80 2,189,10 +0.26 FTSE 100 London 2.826.00 2,833,60 -0.27 Madrid General Index Closed 220.53 Milan MIB Closed 1,007 00 CAC 40 Paris 1.859.63 1,850.78 +0.48 Stockholm Aftaersvaeriden Closed 1,098.90 Vienna Stock Index Closed 341,74 Zurich 695.00 +0.20

Very briefly:

Bundesbank President Helmut Schlesinger, Finance Ministry State Secretary Horst Köhler and France's finance minister, Michel Sapin, will address the Group of Seven advisory council meeting in Frankfurt on Jan. 12 and 13, government and central bank officials said.

• Royal Wessanen NV said it expected to post a 12 percent rise in 1992 net profit from last year's 109.9 million guilders (\$60 million).

 SNECMA, the French engine maker, will aim to recover debts owed by Baghdad by auctioning off Mirage F-1 engine parts ordered by Iraq -before the Gulf War hut never paid for. Defense Ministry officials said; the Jan. 21 sale will involve parts worth 130 million francs (\$23 million). Merck AG, a Swiss arm of Germany's E. Merck, said its French unit. Laboratoires Merck-Clevenot, had bought the reagent maker and laboratory-products trading company Prolabo SA from Rhône-Poulenc SA for

• Alcatel-Aisthom shares fell 13 francs to 675 in Paris after analysts at James Capel removed the stock from their "buy" list for the first time in five years, citing an expected slowdown in profit growth.

 Norway shut off about one-quarter of its oil output of 2.3 million barrels a day because of North Sea storms.

 Turkey has cut import duties on a variety of EC goods, marking a major step toward achieving a customs union with the European Community hy
1995. Officials said.

4FX, 4FP, Bhomberg, Reuters 4FX, 4FP, Bloomberg, Reuters

Diamond Sales Sink to 5-Year Low

JOHANNESBURG — The De Beers diamond group said Wednesday that sales of rough or uncut stones had fallen to their lowest level in five years in 1992, hut added that world retail sales of diamond jewelry appeared to have held up.

De Beers said sales by its London-based selling organization, which controls more than four-fifths of world supplies of rough diamonds, fell 13 percent in 1992 to \$3.72 billion.

But the company said that its efforts to curtail supplies to a soft market had kept prices for rough diamonds firm and stocks at cutting centers

It steered clear of making predictions for 1993, with spokesmen saying that much depended on how recession-hit world economies performed.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Pres

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LLOYD'S: Middleton Puts a Monk's Training to Work at Insurance Mart

States and around the world.

"Lloyd's got very complacent in the mid-1980s, Mr. Middleton said. "It believed that its tomorrows would always be as good as its todays. That's fatal in any business, and particularly so in insurance, with its built-in uncertainties."

Mr. Middleton, who had no experience in the insurance industry. was an unexpected choice for the job of chief executive. But, faced with problems it had never encountered, the insurer was looking for a

new perspective. In choosing Mr. Middleton, Lloyd's clearly was looking to ap-ply a dose of old-fashioned management discipline to an institution that is more a cooperative — the

than a traditional corporation. "Lloyd's is a business not unlike any other, with problems that are not that different," he said. "It has investors and it has customers. It has a cost base that is too high, and

it doesn't have a strategy." After being brought up in a middle-class home in Yorkshire, he spent five years at the Society of Mary monastery in Devon, He loved the rigorous education he received, he said, as well as the chance to learn to think deeply. But obedience asked of him.

(Continued from first finance page) underwriters who constitute the two finance page) insurers in Britain, the United States and around the world.

Lloyd's market are loosely affiliated diplomatic corps in 1969. He spent ed independent entrepreneurs — the next 16 years in the corps.

He left the diplomatic service in 1985 to join Midland Bank International, and soon became the head of banking operations. In 1987, he was appointed chief executive of the Thomas Cook Group, a travel agency and foreign-exchange dealer owned by Midland. Last year Mr. Middleton oversaw the sale of Thomas Cook to a German

Within a few months he was tak-ing up his duties at Lloyd's, using ultimately, he felt he was unable or unwilling to summon the absolute in his previous corporate assignments: breaking down problems After getting a bachelor's degree into their parts and addressing in social studies from the University them methodically and patiently.

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12 Month High Low Stock

Mr. Middleton has made plans to begin slashing expenses by up to 30 percent, and be is implementing programs suggested by various in-ternal committees at Lloyd's to deal with the problems of Imancialdevastated names. (One of his first decisions was to call a temporary halt to Lloyd's legal actions against troubled names seeking sei-

zure of their assets.) He said he would oversee the implementation of a new regulatory structure within Lloyd's to monitor the underwriters more closely. And eventually, he said. Lloyd's should become more active in seeking out business and selling its own

strengths against competitors.

Mr. Middleton's success or failure will not be known for several

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Wednesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of A p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year. DIV YE PE 1005 High Law Later Chica

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Beijing Unit Takes \$1.3 Billion Stake In H.K. Telecom

HONG KONG - CITIC Pacific, China's first Hong Kong blue chip, will buy 12 percent of the colony's telephone monopoly for about 10.4 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.3 billion) from CITICs parent, Percentine Brokerage said Wednesday.

The acquisition of the stake in Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd., which has been expected for more than a year, is the largest to date in the rapid expansion that has made CITIC Pacific Ltd. Beging's flagship company on the Hong Kong stock exchange. "It's a very quick way to double the size of the company." said Amy Wong, an analyst at Smith New Court.

But the move also appears to reverse CITIC Pacific's attempt to redefine itself as hands-on manager rather than a passive holding company. "Obviously, Hongkong Telecom is very much a passive investment," said Kamming Wong, an analyst at S.G. Warburg. "This investment would constitute a major step backward in the

company's attempt to remake itself."

CITIC Pacific will fund the purchase largely through a 7.2 hillion dollar private placement of new shares, said Chris Malpass, sales director at Peregrine, which will manage the issue.

director at Peregrine, which will manage the issue.

The company will sell 551 million new shares, representing 44 percent of its existing share capital, at 13,00 dollars spiece, compared with Wednesday's last traded price of 13,50.

As part of the transaction, CITIC Pacific will buy stakes in a Hong Kong waste-treatment plant and several power plants in China from its parent, China International Trust & Investment Corp. Hong Kong (Holdings) Ltd. That company, known as CITIC Hong Kong, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Beijing's state-run China International Trust & Investment Corp.

According to a document issued to fund managers and brokers by Morgan Stanley Asia, one of the share issue's managers, CITIC Pacific also will assume part of the loan taken out by CITIC Hong

Pacific also will assume part of the loan taken out by CITIC Hong Kong when it purchased a 20 percent stake in Hongkong Telecom in 1990 from Cable & Wireless PLC.

CITIC Pacific has grown rapidly in the last 18 months on the back of three share placements that raised a total of 7.68 billion dollars. It has used the funds to buy assets such as a 12.5 percent stake in Cathay Pacific Airways and 20 percent of the Macao telephone company from CITIC Hong Kong. With these moves, CITIC Pacific's earnings leapt 950 percent in the first six months of 1992.

But because CITIC Pacific had been forecast to grow at a faster

rate than Hong Kong Telecom, the acquisition will be a drag on

earnings growth, many analysts said.

But CITIC Hong Kong will make a healthy profit on the deal.

Although it is selling its Telecom shares at 7.80 dollars a share, a 20 percent discount to Wednesday's closing price of 9.70 dollars, it is still receiving significantly more than the 4.56 dollars a share it reportedly paid for its stake just three years ago.
(Bloomberg, IHT, Reiders)

Wellington Rate Hike Fails to Lift Currency

WELLINGTON - Pressure against the Australian dollar

spilled over mto New Zealand on Wednesday, prompting the central bank to drive up interest rates in a bid to support its currency and protect its inflation target of 2 percent. The New Zealand dollar failed to

respond, however, slipping to a six-year low of 50.30 U.S. cents. in addition to the downdraft from Australia, where political uncertainties are causing pressure. New Zealand's dollar has suffered

from a general worldwide move to the U.S. dollar, traders said. "We are the tail of the dog: we are getting wagged," said John Foreman, a trader at Ord Minnett. The key overnight cash rate shot up to about 11 percent from 9.25 percent the day before and 6.1 per-

cent a month ago. Analysts said they expected interest rates to go even higher Thursday. The bank is not prepared to allow its inflation target to be jeop-ardized, and will take any action necessary to coupler threats to that target," said Peter Nicholl, deputy

governor of the Reserve Bank. The three-mooth bank bill rate surged to 9.35 percent Wednesday from 7.51 percent Tuesday. The yield on the beochmark 10-year government bond jumped to 8.19 percent from 7.77 percent

In Sydney, meanwhile, hond prices plunged as the Australian dollar slipped to a five-year low. Intervention by the Reserve Bank of Australia stopped the dollar's slide at a low of 67.05 cents. The dollar has declined 2.4 per-

cent since last week as foreign fund managers switched into the U.S. dollar and showed wariness ahead of a national election expected within three months in Australia.

Taiwan Stocks Plunge, Pressured By Political and Economic Worries

Evergreen Sees

Big Expansion

TAIPEI - Taiwan's Ever-

green group, the world's larg-

est container shipper, plans a

major expansion of its fleet, a

The group will take delivery

of five ships from Onomichi Dockyard Co. and Mitsubishi

Heavy Industries of Japan by November 1994, he said. Each

ship will be able to carry 4,000

Evergreen is negotiating to

buy five more ships, he said.

Hederlined to say what routes

the ships would serve, but in-

dustry sources said Evergreen

hoped to serve the Taiwan-

China route if Taipei lifts its

standard containers.

spokesman said Wednesday.

حبكذا من الاجل

Compiled by Our Stuff From Desputches TAIPEI - Continued fears of political instability and poor eco-nomic data sent Taiwan's battered stock market plunging 4.6 percent Wednesday, and many brokers predicted shares would keep dropping.
The weighted index tumbled

153.74 points to a 26-month low of 3,188.44. This brought the market's accumulated losses to 13 percent since the ruling Nationalist Party suffered a major setback in general elections on Dec. 19.

Sentiment is so pessimistic that pobody wanted to stay in the market," said Eric Ni of Taiwan International Securities.

"It's hard to say how much more the market will fall," said Benjamio Chen of Baring Securities.

Brokers said there should be technical support for the index at

about 3,000, but added that this

level could be broken if political

tensions worsened. "Last month we felt the low would be 3,300, but it's now possihie that we'll see 3,000, which itself may just be a psychological point" that won't hold up to heavy selling, said Kathy Chang, research manager at Wardley James Capel (Tai-

Wan' Lid. The elections dealt a heavy blow to investor confidence that was already weakened by stock scandals and a string of massive share-payment defaults last year, when the cal turmoil and the government said market suffered a 27 percent loss. after the elections that Prime Minis-

ban on direct links with China. The Nationalists kept a majority in parliament but their share of the popular vote fell sharply and the

main opposition Democratic Pro-

gressive Party more than doubled

its number of seats in the 161-seat legislature to 50. The result sparked fears of politi-

NTT Weighs U.S. Chip for New Exchange

ter Hau Pei-tsum and his cabinet would resign. A date for the resignations has not yet been set but they are expected by early February. Investors are worried that factional rivalry in the Nationalist Party will intensify as cabinet ap-

pointments are made. The most important problem in the market right now is politics."

said George Ho. an analyst with Jardine Fleming Securities. Poor economic data announced Toesday added to the pessimism.

Taiwan's trade surplus plunged to an eight-year low of \$9.48 billion last year, while the average inflation rate in 1992 hit an 11-year high of 4.46 percent.

Rumors in the stock market on Wednesday suggested the central bank was tightening money market liquidity to fight inflation. The central bank issued a statement denying it was tightening policy in an apparent effort to caim the markets.

Some brokers said the govern ment might ask investment firms to buy stocks to help support the mar-

ket as it did last year. But brokers said many investors were desperate to cut their losses

and heavy selling would strangle any recovery in the near future. "Blue chips are cheap now but ochody is huying," said Joe Chiou of Yuan Ta Securities, "It looks as

if we will see 3,000 points."

ercent in the third quarter of 1992, from 16.0 percent

in the second quarter.
Under a 1991 trade agreement, Japan was to open

its chip markets and to aim for a 20 percent share for

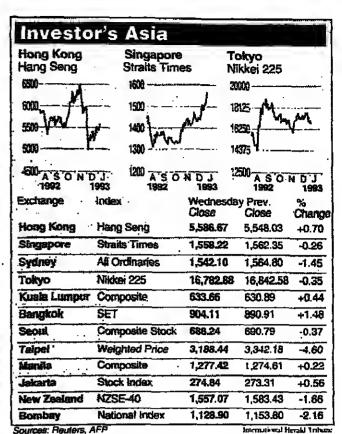
overseas manufacturers by the end of 1992. Most of

Yoshimasa Hashimoto, a spokesman for NTT. played down the significance of the announcement. "We choose equipment on quality, not origin," he

the overseas share is held by U.S. companies.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.



Very briefly:

 Wharf (Holdings) Ltd. and two related companies will take a 70 percent interest in developing a \$67 million apartment/office project in the International Settlement area io Shanghai. Partners include two Shanghai developers, Shanghai Shen Cheng Property Development, with 20 percent, and PICC Shanghai Real Estate Development Management Corp., 10 percent,

• Canon Inc. plans a 6 hillion yen (\$47.9 million) factory in the Zhuhai special economic zone in Guangdong province. China, for thermal facsimile machines, mainly for export to the United States.

Toyota Motor Corp. and Toshiba Corp. are pegotiating to set up a venture to make and sell mobile telecommunications equipment. Indian investigators raised their estimate of the cost of the stock scandal

involving the broker Harshad Mehta to \$1,78 hillion from \$1.2 billion and said they were investigating drug links to the affair, in which money was illegally diverted from the bond market to fuel an equities rally. Taiwan said gold imports rose 63 percent last year from 1991, to 181

metric tons, and that gains are likely this year; purchases are shifting to jewelry from investment. • Taiwan said it might not be able to meet an informal deadline this

U.S.-made chips comes shortly after figures were released showing that the share of the Japanese semiconductor market held by foreign makers fell to 15.9

TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., Japan's largest company and the biggest user of semi-conductors, said Wednesday that it was testing ad-

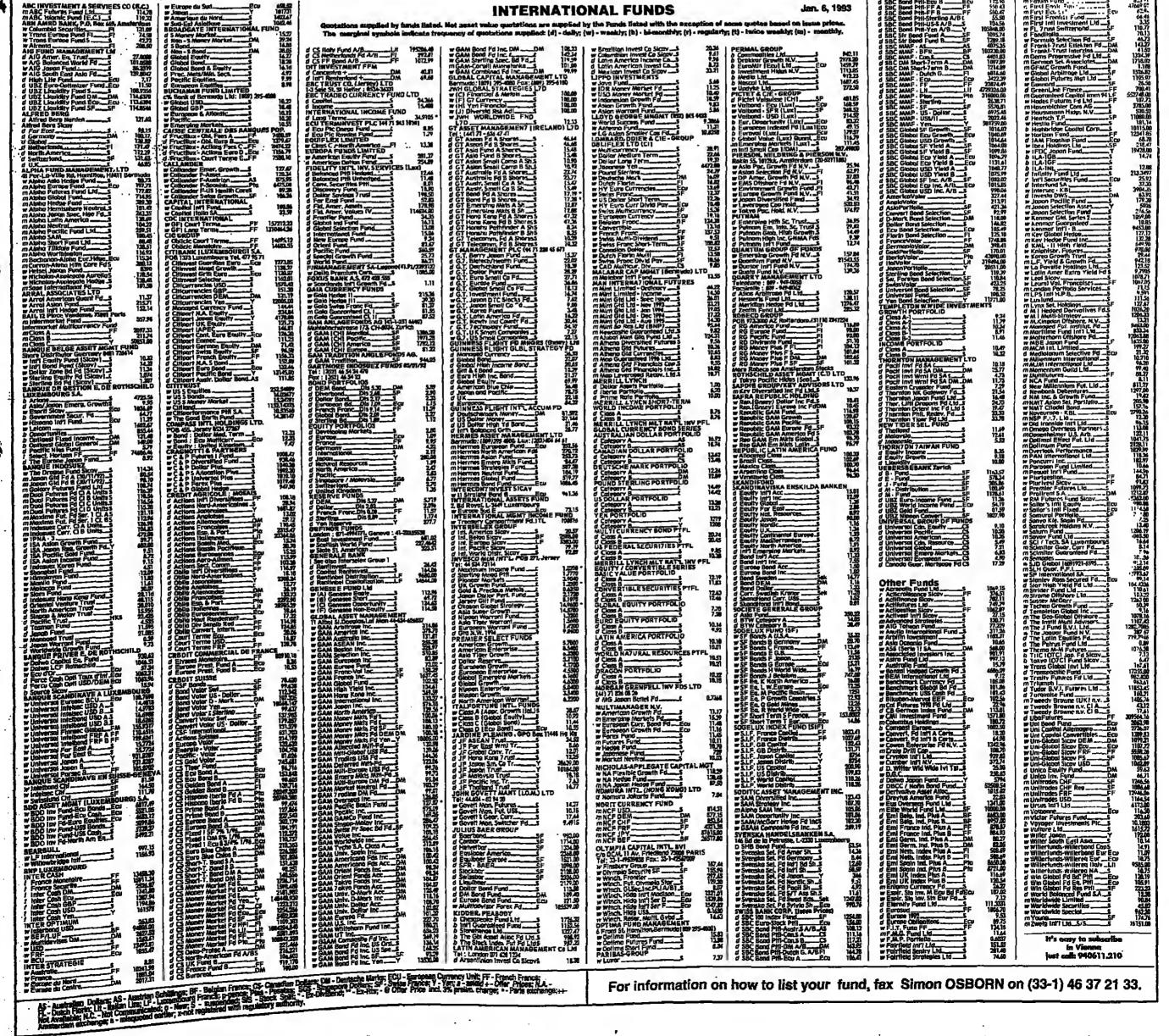
vanced telephone-exchange switching equipment that

The news that the company is considering using

contains a U.S.-made central processor.

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month for passage of a copyright agreement with the United States and Reuters, Bloomberg, AP, AFX could face trade sanctions as a result.



SPORTS BASES

It's Schneider in a Runaway

Swiss Veteran Takes Slalom Over Coberger

Wednesday that she remains a circuit in 1984, Maribor has given force to be reckoned with in the the former double Olympic gold

away with a slalom.

Schneider, 28, a disappointing figure at the Albertville Olympics.

Her triumph ended a glorious clocked a combined time of one minute, 39.11 seconds over the Radvanje piste to beat Annelise Coberger of New Zealand by a hefty margin of 1.31 seconds.

Coberger was timed for two runs at 1:40.42. Deborah Compagnoni of Italy, the Olympic super-giant champion, bounced back from a poor giant slalom on Tuesday to take third place in 1:41.01,

Remers

the season but was hardly a surond in the overall World Cup
prise given her record in Maribor.
Schneider of Switzerland showed
Since she started on the World Cup
Wednesday that the compaint a

Anita Wachter of Austria stayed comfortably ahead in the overall standings, helped by the fact that her main rival, Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden, was one of several who fell in the first leg. Wiberg, the Olym-It was Schneider's first victory of pic giant slalom champion and sec-

Spain's Sanchez Siblings **Stop Czechs in Hopman**

PERTH. Australia — Emilio geted Korda's hesitant partner. Sanchez and his younger sister Jana Novotna, and in the fourth PERTH. Australia — Emilio Arantxa fought back Wednesday with a high-intensity 2-1 win over the Czech Republic to earn Spain a place in the final of the Hopman

Emilio Sanchez, who did not Cup mixed teams tennis tournament.

The Spanish pair tamed the powand. with a tiring Korda playing

er and pace of Petr Korda to win a with less confidence, the Spanish thrilling mixed doubles. 3-6. 6-3, 7-5. in two hours 20 minutes. Before that, the Czech had leveled the

Spain will face the winners of Thursday's semifinal between top-seeded Germany and France. If the Sanchezes won, it would to be service again at 5-5 when Sanchez Vicario produced a beautifully weighted backhand lob to win the game.

Sanchez Vicario the supply the sanchezes won, it would to be supply the sanchezes with the sanchezes wi Spain the first country to win the

trophy twice, The Spanish siblings, who have match point on her own service. played in the last three tournaments and won in 1989, conceded the first set of the doubles as Korda dietated the match with lethal serving and aggressive net play,

women's World Cup by running medalist five victories and two sec-away with a slalom. medalist five victories and two sec-ond places. She finished third on

two days for the "old guard" of second in another this season.

Alpine skiing; 28-year-old Carole Merle of France, won the giant

Three more of the top 15 seeds slalom for her first victory of the

But the Spaniards sensibly tar-

game of the second set got the vital

pair began to dominate at the net.

pairs to the third set. Novoma lost

duced a brilliant backhand volley

to win the match on the second

ishing 31 unforced errors.

After two early breaks for both

falling.
Officials said an operation would be needed and she would fly home to Sweden. Team officials said they feared that Wiberg, who has won one slalom and finished

crashed out in similar circum-

stances in the first leg.

Monika Maierhofer of Austria
lost her balance and sprawled headlong down the piste. Compa-triot Sabine Ginther lost a ski and careered off on one leg, and Anne Berge of Norway hit a gate, lost a

ski and plunged into the snow. Schneider, who won the slalom in Maribor last year, did not put a foot wrong and was delighted with the conditions and the crowd.

The atmosphere is great and you can tell they know something about skiing," she said, "I really like the slope, so I tried to do my hest in the first run and then my second was perfect."

The race, lifted her to lifth place in the overall standings, at 270 points. Wachter now has 415.

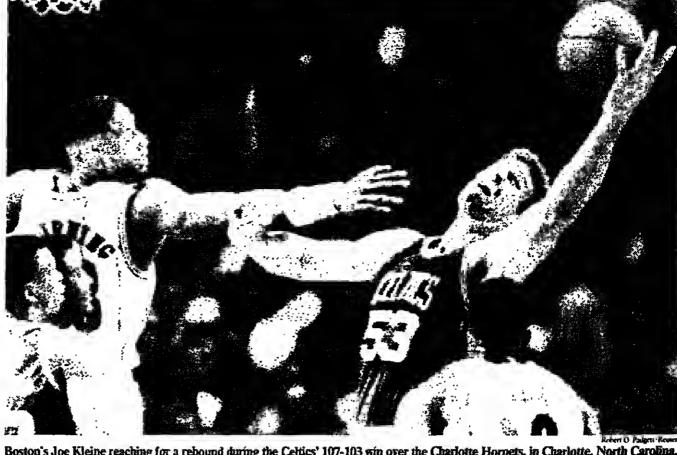
Coberger, the slalom silver med-alist in Albertville, had finished in the top three in both the last two slaloms and was jubilant about her hat-trick. And she was delighted for Schneider.

"Vreni's such a good skier that she deserves it." Coberger said. The second place put Coberger into the lead in the World Cup slalom standings.

Piermario Calcamuggi, the Italian women's team coach, said Compagnoni, who ripped knee ligaments after winning the gold at Albertville, had not been put off by the others' falling.

"Deborah is very cold, very logi-cal," the coach said. "Falls are very common in slalom so she had noth-

In the first match, Novoina was ing unusual to fear." beaten 6-3 6-3 in 90 minutes by The women now turn their attention to a downhill and giant slalom Sanchez Vicario. Her serve let her down and she committed an astonin Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, over



Boston's Joe Kleine reaching for a rebound during the Celtics' 107-103 win over the Charlotte Hornets, in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Lakers Cool Off Jordan When It Counts

The defending champion Chicago Bulls have made a habit of win-

ning by toying with teams into the fourth quarter, then turning the hall over to Michael Jordan. Against the Los Angeles Lakers. that didn't work.

The Lakers got 21 points from James Worthy and 14 from Vlade Divac, nine of those in the fourth period, to heat the Bulls, 91-88, in Chicago on Tuesday night. That ended the Bulls' seven-game winning streak.

Jordan had 36 points for Chicago. 22 of them in the second quarter. The Lakers grabbed a 79-72 lead early in the last quarter. But with Jordan resting, the Bulls got three-

Bill Parson and a jumper from rookie reserve Harold Miner scored pens next, but not Tuesday. Jordan, 14 for 24 at that point, troit's Isiah Thomas, who scored 25

missed six of his last seven shots,

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

forward who had never played Jordan for any extended period.

The Lakers went ahead to stay York, Patrick Ewing had 21 points on Worthy's free throws with 1:19 and 13 rebounds, and New York to play, With 12 seconds left. Divachit a 15-feeter to make it 91-88. and with Jordan missing two threepointers against a swarming Laker defense it ended that way.

Heat 89. Pistons 83: In Miami. Suns 106. Rockets 104: In Hous-

Scotty Pippen to take the lead, and 19 points and sparked a fourth-back came Jordan into the game, quarter rally as Miami marshaled its Everyone knows what usually hap-best defensive effort of the season. Consecutive 3-pointers by De-

points, got the Pistons as close as

84-81 with 1:2; left But Miami's

Rea: Seikals, who had 16 points and 17 reconsds, hit a jumper and guarded by A.C. Green, a reserve one of two free throws to help keep the Heat on top. Knicks 95, Cavaliers 91: In New

limited Cleveland to 4-for-25 shooting in the fourth quarter.
The Knicks snapped a six-game

ton, Phoenix's Charles Barkley scored 29 points and Danny Ainge hit 12 crucial fourth-quarter points to hold off Houston as the Suns came up with their 15th victory in

The Suns, whose 14-game winning streak ended Sunday in a 114-113 overtime loss to San Antonio, had to fight off the Rockets in the

Kings 126, Nuggets 106: In Sacramento, California, Mitch Richmond scored 25 points to lead surging Sacramento to its sixth consecutive victory and hand Denver its 14th straight loss.

The Kings have defeated their last three opponents by an average

Hoyas Muddle Through

The Associated Press It wasn't elegant, but George-town coach John Thompson was

glad to take it. His No. 17 Hoyas forced 26 Syracuse turnovers Tuesday night on their way to a 64-60 victory in a Big t East conference game in Landover.

Maryland.
Thompson admitted that neither the Hoyas nor the 21st-ranked Orangemen played very well. thought the game was played like two teams that had just lost their

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

last ballgame," he said, "Both were very tentative at the beginning."

Syracuse, 8-3 overall and 0-3 in

the Big East, now trails conference co-leaders Boston College and Se-ton Hall by 2½ games. Georgetown is 8-1 overall and 2-1 in the Big

Georgetown's Robert Church-well equaled his career high with 21

Kentucky 74, Georgia 59: In Athens, Georgia, Jamai Mashhurn scored 26 points and No. 2 Kentucky's pressing defense forced 27 turnovers as the Wildcats opened Southeastern Conference play with a strong showing on the road. They are now 10-0 overall.

Mashburn's two free throws midway through the first half gave Kentucky the lead for good at 17-15, starting a 23-9 Kentucky run that provided a 38-24 halftime lead.

Georgia Tech 85, Maryland 75; In College Park, Maryland, No. 10 Georgia Tech held Maryland to 30 percent shooting in the decisive first half, and Travis Best scored 25 points for the Yellow Jackets. Malcolm Mackey's 17 rebounds

put him atop Georgia Tech's career list with 998, breaking the record beld by Jim Caldwell, who had 993 rebounds from 1963-65.

James Forrest scored 20 points (LAT. AP) for Georgia Tech, 8-1.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE WESTERN CONFERENCE Son Anlows

CA Lakers 16 13 552 7
Galden Shate 16 14 533 7:
CA Clippers 16 14 533 7:
Socramento 12 16 479 10°c
TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Boston 27 29 23 28—107
Charlotte 29 33 25 28—103
Lewis 4-224-622, McHate 7-124-10; Johnson 10-11 6-477, Mayming B-14-6-10-22, Reboards—Boston 54 (Pertsh 10), Charlotte 60 (Mourning 19), Assists—Baston 31 (Brown, Ocuples 8), Charlotte 12 13-451
Charlotte 24 18 Joseph 91. Chartelle 24 18oaues 91, Claretand 23 24 51 13—91 New York 27 24 19 23—95 Dougherty 7-13 6-8 21, Price 7-13 4-5 19; Smith 8-29 6-18 22, Ewing 10-21 1-2 21, Re-

York 61 (Ewing I3). Assists—Clevelond 14 (Dougherty 5). New York 23 (Anihony I2). Washington 30 20 11 26—100 Affanta 28 22 22 25—100 9-16-0-0 18. Adoms 8-14-4-6-21; Ferrell 11-70 3-3 25, Blaylock 7-17 3-3 18, Augman 10-19 5-8 25, Rebounds—Washington 35 (Ellison 10), Atlanta 53 (Willis 16), Assists—Washington 27 25 21 24 31-106 7) 25 20 20-114

Monnino 10-18 15-17 35, J. Williams 5-8 0-9 12: Schrempt 5-18 5-7 15; Smirr 7-15 13-16 27, Re-bounds—Los Angeles 37 (Normon 9), Indiano 87 (Schremol 16), Assists—Los Angeles 22 Detroit 15 18 27 23—43 Miami 27 29 18 24—87 Dumars 7-234-6 19, Thomas 9-25-6-25; Rica 6-12-3-317. Schaly e-10 4-4 16, Coles 7-16-2-2 16.

Person 11-225-527, West 11-216-728: Avent 7-9 44 18, Brickowski 9-12 3-4 21, Rebounds—Minnesofa 40) Continer 91, Milwaukee 49) Schuyes 151, Assists—Minnesofa 28 (Williams 11), Mil-

Phoenix 34 22 23 25—196
Houston 34 22 23 25—196
Houston 34 22 23 25—196
Houston 34 27 29 29 23—134
Barkley 10-21 e-10 29, Materic 5-15 8-8 29,
Alinge 7-18 4-4 21; Otalowon 10-17 9-18 27,
K.Smith 9-15 1-3 20, Rebeends—Phoenix 47 (Barkley 8), Houston 49 (Olo)twon 13). As-

pointers from Trent Tucker and

Portland 22 27 27 31—107 Denver 24 27 19 34—106
Dallas 17 28 17 28— 95 Socromento 32 29 34 31—126
Kersey 7-15 3-5 17, 51richland 6-11 4-5 16. Ellis 7-15 6-7 20, Pack 6-10 5-7 17; Tisdale 11-

14 0-9 22, Richmond 11-17 3-3 25, W.Wikierns 5-11 9-10 70, Rebounds—Denver 37, Triviambo 13), Socromento 57 (Simmons 9), Assists—

Georgelown 64. Syrocuse 60 Mons) 65. Fairleigh Oktunson 67 Mansachusells 90, Besten U. 42 Massachusells 90, Besten U. 42 Manmouth, N.J., 60, 51, Francis, Pa., 52 Mount St., Marrys, Md. 95, Lans Island U. 80 Niogara 85, Fairlield 78 Ohto St. 71, Penn St. 68

Buller 81, Valparaiso 62 DePoul 89, Lavols, III, 73 Kansas St. 79, La Salle 59 Nebraska 16a, 5, Ulrah 25 SE Missours 109, Oakland City 59 St. Peter's 79, Youngstown St. 67

Saylor 94, Tuiso 85 TEADS A&M TZ STOWN SZ

FAR WEST C5 Northridge 62 Loyola Mary Papperdine 90, Quincy 60 Portione 73, Manione 51, a7 Son Diego 112, Oral Roberts Son Francisco 97, Sonomo 51, 67 Sonto Clara 93, CS Stanislaus 80 Weber 51, 67, Lewis-Clark 51, 54

NHL Standings

6 52 152 155 2 46 155 143 6 42 178 141 4 26 123 127 3 9 67 193

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE W L T PM GF GA

Show 151, Oates (251; Tocchet (25), McEo-chem (19), Maillen 111), Errey (5) 2, Jopr (19), Shots on gool—Boston (on Borrosso) 12-17-12—43, Pittsburgh Ion Moog) 18-9-5—24, N.Y. Islanders 1 0 Young 1791, Ricci 11511 Floriey (4), Sho

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

good-Quebec (on Healy) 8-12-9-29. New York Ion Hextoll) 12-7-19-38. Edmontos 1 8 8-1 SL Louis 2 2 3-4 Tikkamen (6); Brown (13), Shamahon (19), Hull (25) 2, ErnerSan (16) 2, Shatson youl—Ed-

Winnings 1 1 2-4
Coloury 2 8 9-2
Seltame 1311, Eoples (41, Olousson (81, Borsofo 17); Roberts (26), Freury 1141, Shots an year-Winnings (on Vernon) 11-8-19-38, Coloury (on Essenso) 13-6-29, Montreu Schneider (13), Roberge (4); Corriveou (3) 12-29. Son Jose (on Roy) 8-12-3-23.

(4) (4) (4) THIRO TEST Austrolia vs. West Indies, lest day Wednesday in Systemy

FOURTH TEST .. South Africa vs. India. Inst day Wednesday is Code Town South Africa 2d Innings: 130-6 (77 overs) India 2d Innings: 29-1 [W overs] March was drawn.

SKHNG

World Cup Results - -

Wednesday in Moribor, Slovenia (New Hopes to parentheses); 1, Vreni Schneider Switzneland, (49.89-49.22) 1 minute, 39.11 Seonds: 2. Anselles Cuberyer, New Zeuland (58,51-9-91) 1:40.42; 3. Deborok Corneognorii. Hoty. (50,54-50.47) 1:41.01; 4. Kristino Angersson, Sweden, 150,68-50,571 1:41,25; Julie Par

LYES

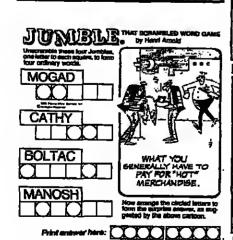
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sien, U.S. (50.76-50.49) 1:41.25. berger, 220 points; 2. Pernillo Wiberg, Sweden, 180: 3, 11(e) Schnelder, 150; Partslen, 150; 5. Petra Kronberger, Austrio %.
6. Andersson, 75; 7, Chouvet, 94; 8, Solvenmoern 85; 9, Notoso Bokol, Stovenia, 77; 16.
Anita Wachter, Austria, 74.

Overall Standings (effer 18 roces): 1. Wachter,415; 2. Pernilla Wibers, Sweden, 317; 3. Ulrike Moler, Austria, 280; 4. Corole Merle, France, 273; 5. Schneider, 270. A. Kotta Seizinger, Germany, 263; 7, Co-berger, 220; 8. Mirtam Vopt, Germany, 218; 9, Eder, 189; 19. Parisien, 184.



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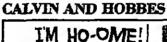












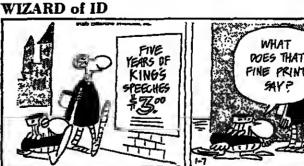






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SPORTS

Jackson, 'Mr. October,' Whisks Into Hall of Fame

By Murray Chass New York Times Service

Expulsions "

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NEW YORK — Reggie Jackson. whose productive and prodigious hits backed his boasts of being "the straw that stirred the drink," has been elected to baseball's Hall of Fame on his first attempt.

Jackson, who helped three leams win 10 division championships in a 12-season span, didn't reach the record 98.8 percent Tom Seaver received a year ago, but he was named Tuesday on 93.6 percent of the ballots, the 10th-highest per-centage ever gained in the voting by members of the Baseball Writers Association.

Election to the hall required 318, or 75 percent, of the 423 votes cast. Jackson received 396 as the 29th player elected the first year he was eligible. No other player won elec-

Phil Niekro, like Jackson on the ballot for the first time, was second in the voting with 278 votes (65.7 percent). Steve Garvey, also eligible for the first time, was fifth with

M76 (41.6 percent). Orlando Cepeda (252), Tony Perez (233), Tony Oliva (157), Ron Santo (155) and Jim Kaat (125) all gained from their percentages in last year's balloting, but all remained well below the required

he upset opposing pitchers even more. He finished his 21-year ca-When Lang said, "Yo reer with 563 home runs, sixth on the career list, and 1,702 runs batted in, 16th. He didn't invent clutch were going to get in," Jackson replied, "Well, t was hoping."

Matt Merola, Jackson's agent,

hitting, but he epitomized it. "Reggie was the type of guy who could turn a game around with one swing of the bat," Frank Rohinson, a Hall of Famer, said from his home in Los Angeles. "He also could carry a club by himself. When be got on a roll, he could carry a club and make the players around him better players. He made them believe they couldn't

Jackson divided his glamorous career among the Oakland Athlet-ics, the New York Yankees, the California Angels and the Baltimore Orioles. Wherever he went, he carried his boasts with him. He talked about "the magnitude of me" and about how having "Reggie Jackson on your ball club is a part of a show of force."

Lang, the executive secretary of the Baseball Writers Association, kees teams Jackson played with

number. Cepeda has only one year called him in Newport Beach, Califer in his 15-year eligibility period.

Jackson, who retired after the and to tell him to fly to New York 1987 season, enraged some players for a news conference. Jackson with his audacious comments, but said: "I don't have a bag packed. I

When Lang said, "You knew you

said Jackson had declined to speak with reporters before the vote was counted for fear of finxing himself. "He's waited a long time for this day," said Don Baylor, a friend and former teammate and opponent.

"He already has his speech prepared; he probably has from the day he retired. He brought a lot of excitement to the ballpark. Fans did not dare leave their seats to ge a hot dog or anything else. Either he was going to hit one nine miles or he was going to strike out. But even his strikeouts were exciting." Jackson, who turned 46 in May, will be inducted into the Hall on

Aug. I. He was one of the best even though he did not hit for average he batted .300 only once, in 1980 with the Yankees, and his career In his crowning moment, be responded modestly. When Jack a good defensive outfielder. Although the Athletics and Yan-

Reggie Jackson, the only player elected to the Hall for 1993.

were good teams, it was no coincidence that he was on so many winners. He changed teams as a free agent, but wherever he went, the teams won. He played for 10 division champions from 1971 through 1982 with the Athletics, the Yankees and the Angels.
In five World Series, he had a

.357 batting average and a .755 slugging percentage, hit 10 home runs and drove in 24 runs in 27 games. In the sixth game of the

tion from an opponent, Garvey, the Dodgers' first baseman. "I must admit," Garvey said lat-

er, "when Reggie hit his third home run and I was sure nobody was looking, I applauded in my glove." Jackson, Niekro and Garvey were among 14 players on the ballot the first time, but the 11 others did not receive the required 5 percent (22

votes) to remain on the ballot.

Players must be retired for five 1977 World Series, Jackson's three years before they are eligible to be home runs prompted silent admira- included on a ballot.

NFL and Players Make a Deal: Free Agency and a Salary Cap

National Football League and its free agency will begin for players players, under threat of a court- after they have been in the league imposed settlement, agreed for four years. If the cap is trig-Wednesday to bring unrestricted gered, the team salary cap will be free agency and a salary cap to set at 64, 63 and 62 percent of professional football and end five designated gross revenues in the years of labor unrest.

"Neither side got everything that it wanted to get," the NFL commis-sioner. Paul Tagliabue, said at a news conference announcing a seven-year agreement. "But that's the bimus test of a fair and balanced

agreement." David Doty gave both sides 24 hours to reach a settlement, the owners agreed to a plan that will allow all players with more than four NFL seasons to be free agents.

The agreement includes the fol-the growth of designated revenues. lowing key points:

• Free agency: Starting this year, players who have been in the league at least five years and whose contracts have expired will be unrestricted free agents.

· Salary guarantee: Players will receive a minimum of 58 percent of the league's designated gross revenues during each year of the agreement that includes a salary cap.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NFL gross revenues, a salary cap summer that the NFL's limited free GRAPEVINE, Texas - The will be triggered and unrestricted succeeding years.

• Draft: It will be reduced from

greement."

agreed to pay \$195 million in damages and attorneys fees to settle all

outstanding livigation. • Rookies: Total salaries of

drafted rookies will be capped at current levels, about \$2 million per club. Those levels will increase with

After years of argument over free agency, a high-stakes issue in pro-fessional football, representatives of the NFL and the players were told Tuesday by Judge Doty in Minneapolis that if they could not reach a bargaining agreement Wednesday, he would establish rules under which pro football would operate. The two sides have been without a collective bargain-

e Salary cap: If player costs reach 67 percent of designated in dispute when a jury ruled last

agency violated antiquest law. But the jury also said the league had the right to establish rules that would preserve competitive balance.

The judge has said the rules he would enforce would probably not please either side. The dispute has immense financial implications, because unlimited free agency 12 to 7 rounds, plus one round for shop themselves around, seeking would hasically allow players to .

teams that lose restricted free agents.

• Damages: The NFL has agreed to pay \$195 million in dam.

shop themselves around. Seeking the highest bidder for their services.

"If they don't come logether, all bets are off," Judge Doly said Tuesday after the sides met for the sides met more than six hours in his chambers. "I will rule tomorrow if they don't reach an agreement."

An agreement in principle with the players was reached three weeks ago, but fell apart last week.

The judge, who rarely speaks with the press, talked to reporters while league and players association officials left the courthouse. Judge Doty said he ordered them not to talk to the press.

After his announcement Tuesday, representatives from the league and players met in Minnesota. Tagliabue and members of the NFL's Management Council who sat in on the hargaining sessions then flew to Dallas to hrief the

(AP, UPI)

PACKING A PUNCH — Larry Holmes, right, the heavyweight ex-champ, delivering a right to the head of Everett Martin on Tuesday. Holmes, at 43 years and 238 pounds, won a unanimous decision. with at the moment.

Montana: The Toughest Act to Follow, or Precede

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Service
SANTA CLARA, California — This woman ealled the San Francisco radio sta-tion KNBR and told the talk show host she honed Steve Young would break his leg between now and Saturday.

Most other fans can't go in with ber on that, but what would be the harm in Young's coming down with a three-bour virus, right around 4 P.M. eastern standard time on Saturday, something that would leave him temporarily congested and stuffy just long enough to see Joe Montana in one more National Football League playoff game?

Poor Steve Young. He was named NFL offensive player of the year Monday. He just completed a season in which he threw 25 touchdown passes (against seven interceptions), completed 66.7 percent of his passes, rushed for more than 500 yards, and in general had one of the best seasons of any quarterback in league history. Yet, if he has a poor first-half against the Washington Redskins in Candlestick Park on Saturday, the moans will become growns, the assembled worshipers will stare at No. 16 and before long the whispers will grow into a chant: "We Want Joe! We Want Joe!"

It's absurd, but this is what happens when you follow a living, playing legend at quarterback. This is what Steve Young is living Bowl victories may not he finished yet.

lmagine leading the league in passing for the second straight year, imagine becoming the first quarterback ever to top 100 points in passing efficiency in consecutive seasons, imagine leading his team to a 14-2 record and baving to turn on the radio and hear a woman saying be should break his leg so that The Man can have another shot.

Young, as is his way, shrugs and says he

'lt's the natural reaction," be said, "It'll always be that way. Joe did amazing things," What a quandary, More than a dozen teams in the NFL don't have one reliable quarterback. Some franchises go an entire decade without having a quarterback worth getting excited about. The San Francisco 49ers, meanwhile, have three: Montana, Young and Steve Bono (who could beat out the incumbent at 15 or more of the 28 teams

in the league but is reduced to No. 3 here). "Hev, it's four, not three," tight end Jamie Williams said, "Bill Musgrave can go in and rip you. I'm serious. He can rip you without a But the fans are obsessed with Montana,

consumed with him. He's 36, but after two seasons on the disabled list, he showed in a second-half cameo last week (15 of 21, two touchdowns) that the man who owns a record of 100-39 as a starter with four Super

Williams said, "Accuracy, touch, throwing on the run, leadership skills, communication. In every area he's better than four years ago. And now he's putting guys in a position to do or two about the possibility. their best, and be has won some close, tough games in critical times. But we were all curious about Joe. I bet Steve Young was curious, Bono was curious.

"Ice comes back and he was the same guy as he was back in '89, It's like, 'Damn, bow'd be do that?' You can't look at him as a second-team player,"

Roy Foster, the veteran guard, is one of more than 20 players on the current roster who had never played with Montana before that game last week. He went to San Francisco after a long and distinguished career with

'I was curious," he said, "because he's one of the main reasons I came here. I said. 'I was with a great quarterback. Now I want to play with the best that ever played the game."

Even with that stated intention, Foster wasn't prepared for the level of fanaticism that accompanied Montana's return. Duringwarmups, Foster said, Montana threw a simple out pass and cheers rained down on him. "And then when he came in," Foster said, "I couldn't hear the snap count. I mean, we're playing at home for God's sake."

"Look, Steve Young is so much better as a from feeling he can be an NFL starter, if not voices and dismiss the curiosity seekers.

passer than when I got here four years ago," bere than elsewhere. Like Minnesota, where Dennis Green, a former assistant under Bill Walsh, is head coach. Three weeks ago in Minneapolis, he talked with a Vikings player

> feeling in the bank in Minnesota or New York, And if Young is injured, Montana might be best served by staying.

difficult to see the two coexisting next season. Young has been classy whenever the Montana issue" comes up. "You wouldn't believe the wealth of

gratulations. Young figures to he the most attractive

free agent on the market, assuming free agency is in place by this summer. And Bono, who won five of his games as a starter in 1991, would be hot stuff, too, especially for the Walsh disciples like Green, Sam Wyche and even Green Bay's Mike Holmgren. In the immediate future, though, Young is on notice.

completion. An interception? Joe never threw an interception. It's ohvious nothing And that's still not stopping Montana short of winning a Super Bowl will quiet the

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SIDELINES

onships in Stuttgart, he said, and had apparently aged only a year when entered as 16 for the Olympics three years later.

Pro Boxing Debuts Feb. 27 in Beijing

and will feature bight heavyweight champion Leconzer Barber, the Chinese promoter announced Wednesday.

champion Iran Barkley asserted be had tendonitis of the elbow. Xinghua Group, the Chinese promoters, claimed the American promoter of that fight, Bob Arum, bed about Barkley's illness and cheated them out of \$3.1

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number of underclassmen who on
Tuesday said they would pass up
their college eligibility and enter
the NFL draft April 25-26.

Wednesday was the deadline for
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lrish in interceptions the last two

tersburg. Florida, is divorced and unemployed.

day night. "But in the end, I believe Carter told The Indianapolis Star.

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But Montana doesn't have all this good

Something might have to give because it's

knowledge we're dealing with here." Young said. The average fan would never know Montana has been such a jerk to him, rarely if ever offering navice or even a simple con-

An incompletion? Joe never threw an in-

North Korean Gymnasts Penalized

GENEVA (Renters) — The North Korean women's gymnastics team has been barred from the 1993 world championships because the Pyongyang association falsified the age of a champion gymnast, the International Gymnastics Federation said Wednesday.

Its general secretary, Norbert Bueche, said a routine check against passports of entries for April's championships in Birmingham, England, and the information about Kim Guana-suk

had turned up the information about Kim Gwang-suk.

Bucche said there was no intention to strip Kim at this late date of the asymmetrie bars title she won at the 1991 world championships in Indianapolis when she was registered as 16. Two years earlier she had been registered as a 15-year-old, the minimum age, for the 1989 championships in Strutters the said and had apparently acad only a year when

BEIJING (UPI)—China's first professional boxing card, canceled last year amid charges of financial scandal, has been rescheduled for Feb. 27

Dubbed "The Brawl at the Wall," the five-fight lineup will have Barber defending his World Boxing Organization title against Mike Sedillo.

The original card was canceled in October when super middleweight

Sweden, winner of the Dunhill Cup team golf championship in 1991, will have to qualify to reach the finals this year. The organizers said Wednesday that because of the relative position of the three leading. Swedes in the world rankings, Sweden was not one of the eight countries.

antomatically through to the finals.

(Reuters)

Mary Lon Retion, the 1984 U.S. Olympic gymnastic champion, filed a S2.8 million damage suit on Tuesday in federal court in New York against her former accountant.

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2 Star Running Backs.

college football, Garrison Hearst of Georgia and Jerome Bettis of Notre Dame, have decided to take

Paul Sanoya The Associated Press

Hearst and Bettis were among a

underclassmen to declare their in-A second Notre dame player. cornerback Tom Carter, had scheduled a teleconference for Wednes-

day to make his announcement. Others declaring on Tuesday were wide receivers Phillip Bobo of Washington and Sean Dawkins of California; running back Natrone Means of North Carolina; defen-sive backs Patrick Bates of Texas A&M. Mike Reid of North Carolina State, Roger Harper of Ohio State and Othello Henderson of UCLA; and defensive tackle Leon-

ard Renfro of Colorado. "I have talked for several days

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*** FRANKFURT ***

The Associated Press it is the best thing for my future and the future of my family."

Hearst rushed for 1,547 yards this year as the Bulldogs compiled a 9-2 regular-season record, then added 163 yards and two touchdowns as Georgia beat Ohio State Hearst won the Doak Walker award, given annually to the na-tion's outstanding junior or senior

running hack. Bettis, a junior, rushed for 900 yards and 12 touchdowns this season, capping his career by scoring three touchdowns in Notre Dame's 28-3 Cotton Bowl victory over Texas A&M. Betus said college was a "great experience for me, but now it's time to move on in my career." Carter, also a junior, has led the

His mother, Winifred, of St. Pe-

RECRUITMENT Appears on Page 6

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Fun and Correctness

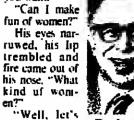
WASHINGTON — Everyone acts a member of their sex commits." visit the Humor Guru once a year. He is the Grand Iman of Mirth. and he lives in a cave not far from

Camp David. "Master." I said, "what may I write in 1993 that is both funny and

politically correct?" The old man scratched his stomach and said, "It's a free country,

you want." "Can I make fun of women?" His eves narruwed, his lip

Write anything



say a woman Buchwald high in the government who goes into someone's passport files to get dirt on him so he'll lose a presidential election — this at the orders of another woman who is stationed in the White House."

"You can't make fun of them." "Why not."

"Because they're women and women don't like to be made fun of hy men nu matter what dishonest

Christo Hopeful On Berlin Project

B ERLIN — After more than 20 years of planning, the artist Christo may soon receive permis-sion to wrap the Reichstag building in one million square less tabout

93,000 square meters) of silver-col-

ored fabric. At a news conference Wednesday. Christo said he has won support frum Rita Sussmuth, the president of Germany's parliament, who is to attend the opening of an exhibition of his wurks in Berlin this week. Sussmuth's support is Di. vital because the Bundestag administers the Reichstag building. Previous Bundestag presidents had op"Woody Allen and Mia Farposed the project.

posed the project.

Christo estimated the cost of wrapping the building for two to make fun of Allen — but not Mia." three weeks at \$6 million to \$7 million. He said that he hoped to do it in August or September.

"I know I shouldn't ask, but can

I make fun of gays?" "No one can make fun of gays except other gays, and even that is not considered politically correct."

I said, "Master, I am not in the business of being offensive. Humor comes out of a person's culture. and therefore I never do ethnic

"Why is that?" "Because several of my ethnic acquaintances with emotional ties to Poland, Italy and Israel told me if i did they would take turns

breaking my legs." "You're blessed to have friends like that." "What about President-elect Bill

Clinton and his lovely wife. Hillary. Can I make fun of them? "Only after the honeymoon is

"What about Vice President Al Gore?"

"If you can find anything funny about him, you have my blessing.

Then the Master said something very strange. "Do you think Pat Buchanan has fleas? "I don't know," I answered hon-

estly. "Why do you ask?" "It would be funny if he did."
Then I said, "If NBC dumped Jay Leno for David Letterman, would that be a funny story?"

"Not to Jay Leno. You must be very careful when you make fun of funny men because they hruise eas-

I then said, as I gave him a wooden toothpick. "I'm going to name a few people, Master, and I want you to tell me if they are funny or not -George Bush.

He moaned. "Dan Quayle?" he moaned

"Madonna?" He replied. "She has always been

funny about sex." "Prince Charles and Princess

He said, "Save British royalty for

"Why not Mia?" I asked. The Master replied, "Because

British Radio: Barbarians at the Gate?

By John Rockwell New York Traves Service

ONDON - This has been a season of upheaval in the Le formerly cloistered, not to say comfortably stuffy. world of classical-music radio in Britain.

In September a new commercial classical station, Classic FM, went on the air with backing that included the American Time Warner entertainment conglomerate. The British Broadcasting Corp.'s Radio 3 has a new controller Nicholas Kenyon, a former music critic — whose own impeccably elitist background hardly prepared listeners for some of his populist format changes.

All of this is taking place at a time in which classical music is enjoying unprecedented popularity in this country — there are now six popular magazines for this small but impassioned audience, including one from the BBC itself. The changes in classical radio are also coming at a time in which basic questions are being raised in the government and the press about the future of the BBC. whose charter is up for renewal in 1996.

American music lovers know how impassioned the audience for classical fare can be; if an American classical station is threatened, or if its format changes in any way that can be perceived as a downscaling, committees are formed, protests are mobilized and, sometimes, they actually succeed in repelling the barbarians.

In Britain, Classic FM. with its insistently informal announcers and musical snippets ("Sunrise" from Richard Strauss's "Also Spracb Zarathustra," meaning the opening fanfare used in the film "2001," is a favorite), has been greeted with scorn by the critics even as it has won listeners among real people. The Times of London called the station's programming "scraps of works all jumbled up together without any historical or musical perspective."

Radio 3, too, has earned its share of vituperation: Keuyon recently displayed in his office a black knob, which an trate listener wrote had been ripped from his radio, rendering it "permanently off." On a more socially elevated plane. such notables as Bamber Gascoigne, Lord Norwich, Alan Bennett and Tom Stoppard have complained about "American presentation techniques" infecting Radio 3.

Kenyon, who is 41 and nearly always cheerful and upbeat, served as Andrew Porter's assistant at The New Yorker before moving back to London to become music critic of The Observer and editor of the rather more arrange Early Music quarterly. Despite that background, he seems to come by his populism both naturally and fervently.

"There is a remarkable intensity of feeling about radio," he said in his office, "a sense of personal ownership of what's on the radio. That's a good thing. But if we believe in classical music, we have to adjust what we do to the changing nature of the classical audience. The people who are objecting don't understand that the broadcasting climate and the intellectual climate have altered beyond all

Nut that Kenyon's reforms amount to much on standards shaped by "American presentation techniques." Kenyon caused the most fuss by dismissing a couple of beloved veteran announcers (a genre widely perceived as epitomizing BBC stuffiness). He introduced breezy news interludes and two "drive-time" programs during rush hours that offered shorter pieces (if complete ones). He plastered British billboards and buses with a Saatchi & Saatchi advertising campaign involving composers and tombstones that some found vulgar.



But he bas actually increased the amount of early music and contemporary music, chamber music and non-Western music. American visitors are still bemused at the sheer quantity and seriousness of the serious music (including new works and complete operas), as well as the serious presentation of that music, that Radio 3 routinely offers. For all his populism, Kenyon still adheres to the BBC's

ACROSS

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If you believe that classical music should be available to a wide audience, than you have to meet that audience on its own terms and take it into unfamiliar territory," he said.

Classic FM has sought to downplay direct competition with Radio 3, and it may eventually serve as a kind of feeder into Radio 3 for new classical-music fans, the kind attracted by Luciano Pavarotti in Hyde Park and Nigel Kennedy's punk antics.

Certainly there is little competition in terms of budget or scale of activity. Radio 3 receives £49 million (about 575 million) in support from the annual government license fee. \$120 paid annually by all Britons with a color television set. With that money it supports four symphony orchestras (the BBC Symphony is the leader of that pack) and commissions much new music.

Classic FM, by contrast, scrapes along with only \$10 million, derived solely from advertising. Michael Bukht, program director of Classic FM, has estimated his programming budget as 1/30th of Kenyon's. Still, with 22 transmitters, this is the biggest new commercial radio venture in British history.

Radio 3's andience amounts to between 2 million and 5 million listeners a week, depending on how you measure, a share Classic FM hopes to equal. But Kenyon, despite his periodic populist rhetoric, remains committed to quality over mere numbers. "We are never going to be judged by figures alone." he said.

He can say that more safely now that British opinion has swing away from more aggressive populist notions. For a while, BBC's entire operation — which includes three other radio networks along with three television channels— seemed threatened by the privatization policies of Margaret Thatcher's government. John Major's interpretation of Tory ideology is kinder and gentler, and the recent government "green paper," meant to stimulate public discussion of the BBC in the years leading up to its charter renewal, serves to reinforce the elitist role of Radio 3.

Basically, the paper (and a BBC policy statement that contributes to the public debate) argues that the BBC should not attempt to duplicate what can be provided by commercial television and radio. That suggests a threat to the BBC's more rambunctions quasi-commercial ventures. like its lavish "El Dorado" soap opera last fall. But it reaffirms Radio 3's current basic policy, beyond a vague admonition (in the words of the BBC paper) that its programs "should be more accessible and appealing to classical music listeners" — which Kenyon is already doing. "It helps us a great deal," was Kenyon's initial reaction to the government paper.

The consensus thus far also seems to support a continu-ation of the BBC receiving its income from the license fee. That would preserve the BBC from the commercial pressures that shape the programming at Classic FM.

The policy papers pay lip service to the multicultural nature of British society. Such an emphasis may indeed be reflected in BBC television in years to come, ventilating its genteel Masterpiece Theater aura, Radio 3 has its non-Western offerings — "We're probably ahead of our audi-ence on that one," Kenyon argued. But classical music seems safety ensounced for decades to come,

"We will be sensitive to all the changes around us." Kenyon said. "But I would foresee that the Western European tradition will always be at the basis of our

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PEOPLE

Royal Vacationgate? Not True, Says Palace

Buckingham Palace says there is

"no truth whatever" in a magazine report that Prince Charles shared a holiday villa in Turkey last summer with Camilla Parker-Bowles. A palace spokesman said that allegations in the latest edition of Vanity Fair by royal watcher Anthony Holden contained "inaccuracies and misleading immendoes." Holden reported that the prince and Parker-Bowles stayed in Turkey as Diana flew on for an official visit to Egypt in May. The prince's private visit was billed as an archaeological dig. On Wednesday the princess returned to London after a week-long holiday on the Caribbe-an island of St. Kitts. During her vacation, the British press devoted pages of newsprint to Diana's swimsuit collection, which includ-ed orange and blue bikinis and a black one-piece.

Tina Turner, who grew up in Nurbush, Tennessee, has donated 550,000 to help open a center for abused children in nearby Ripley. The center is expected to open next month in a renovated wing of an old hospital building

Thomas N. Armstroug 3d, the former director of the Whitney Museum of American Art. has been named director of the Andy Warhol Museum, now under con-struction in Pittsburgh, the city where Warhol, who died in 1983; grew up. Armstrong made head-lines nearly three years ago when he was dismissed from the Whitney after 15 years as its director. The Warhol museum was designed by Richard Gluckman, the New Yorkbased architect.

French novelist Françoise Sagan has been indicted on narcotics charges, according to legal sources. It was announced Wednesday that the author, comedian Pierre Palmade and five others were indicted in late December by an investigating magistrate. The specific charges were not revealed. Sagan, 57, did not comment.

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C New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska

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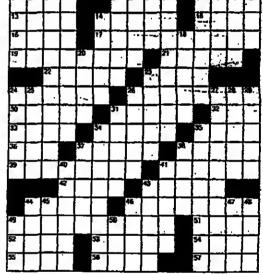
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ONCE THROUGH THE HEART

By Ralph Blumenthal. 352 pages. \$22. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Michael Massing

N the summer of 1989, Raiph Blumenthal, a reporter for The New York Times, arranged to in-terview a New York police detective, Patrick DeGregorio. In a res-taurant, DeGregoriu described the tense life of an undercover cop. In the process, he mentioned his teenage daughter, then in a drug treatment program. Blumenthal was immediately intrigued. Here was a Blumenthal writes, "a life like epi-police officer who was devoted to sodes of 'Father Knows Best.' one exposing drug traffickers and of his all-time favorite TV shows." whose own daughter had become

in an article about undercover work. It was the story of the narcotics cop and his drug-selling daughter that he wanted to tell. DeGregoriu agreed to cooperate. The DeGregorios were, in many

DeGregorio, together with Barba-DeGregorio's suburban para-

involved with drugs. What's more, dise, however, would be disrupted DeGregorio had caught her selling by his daughter's drug involve-Blumenthal quickly lost interest

to schoolmates ways, a typical American lamily. ra. his wife, and Mary Anne, his daughter by a previous marriage. lives in a ranch house in Kings Point, on the North Shore of Long Island. He had "resolved to raise his family in their little enclave of front lawns, backyards, nearby kin-folk and like-thinking neighbors," Blumenthal writes, "a life like epi-

ment. Mary Anne began smoking cigarettes at the age of 11. She quickly moved on to whiskey and marijuana, and, by 14, was heavily into mescaline, LSD and cocaine. She began cutting classes, staying succumbed. out late at night and selling drugs

BOOKS

One day, DeGregorio, driving home from work, came upon a group of teenagers clustered around a van parked on a dead-end street. As he pulled up, all the youths scattered but one: his daughter. By her feet was a paper bag filled with drugs. Furious, be drove her home and demanded that she enter a drug treatment program. When she refused, he kicked her out of the house.

story of one family, Blumenthal why America has such a serious drug problem, and why so many outwardly healthy households have In the case of the DeGregorios.

life on Long Island did not quite it didn't matter." Blumenthal measure up to "Father Knows writes. Her father took her to live measure up to "Father Knows Best." The suburbs offered plenty of space and privacy but little sense of community. The DeGregorio household, meanwhile, was not quite Ozzie

and Harriet. DeGregorio's first wife, Mary, developed a serious drinking problem, made worse by the death of their young son. Tom-How could it happen? How mood swings. DeGregorio eventu-could a middle-class American girl ally moved out of the bouse.

turn into a drug-dealing addiet be-fore she was 10? In recounting the an undercover cop, be became involved in a sting operation directed provides important insights into at an Italian heroin ring. Along the way, he fell in love with Barbara, a fellow police officer, and moved in

His daughter had a harder time

of it. "Mary Anne, 11, told herself

with him, but she grew more resentful still. Drugs and alcohol provided an escape. Portraying the human face of the drug problem, "Once Through the

my, from a congenital beart prob-lera. Unable to deal with Mary's journalist who is working on a study of public policy toward drugs, wrote

By Alan Truscott

IX partnerships from the New York metropolitan area have earned trips to Kansas City, Missouri to compete in national playoffs in the Grand National Pairs, thanks to finishing first or second in one of the three divisions of the district finals.

One of the pairs sitting North and South on the diagramed deal was one of the few pairs to reach the excellent six-heart contract. The two-diamond response to one no-trump was a transfer, and South showed maximum values with a good heart fit by jumping to three hearts. North eventually made a splinter jump to five spades, hinting at a grand slam, but South put on the brakes in six hearts.

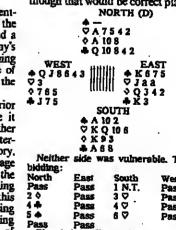
West led a diamond, and South captured the jack with the king. He situation. West may err by playing cashed the spade ace, discarding a the king, or even by thinking of

BRIDGE diamond, and drew trumps in three rounds ending in the dummy. He

now had to face the problem of the He adopted the normal percentage play by leading a club to the right. This lost to the jack, and a diamond was returned to dummy's ace. He led another club, planning to finesse, but the appearance of the king permitted him to claim the

This club play is clearly superior to starting with the ace since it succeeds whenever East has either missing honor. But there is an alternauve plan, just as good in theory. that has some practical advantage with this combination: lead the nine from the South hand planning to play low from the dummy. If this loses to the jack, which is the losing

playing the king. Not every West player is capable of playing low quickly with a doubleton king, although that would be correct play.



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